IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 151 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Kalbadevi Road : : : BOMBAY.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th June	MOOLTAN ..		20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	MALWA* ..		10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA* ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,, 1926.	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,919
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,91
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
An Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of possengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September
The Rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
29th June	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	6,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	3,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	3,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	3,427

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
25th June	NALDERA ..	15,993	To Australia
7th July	SICILIA ..	6,813	DONGOLA
10th ,,	MACEDONIA..	11,089	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	6,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	16,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA ..	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA.

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1st July	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports	
3rd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
8th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa	

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	16th June	30th June
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	31st July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	29th July	12th Aug

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents,
249, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY,
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,022 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES;

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—		
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Samarang	Diember	Pekalongan

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN.
Actg. Agent.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephone. No. 42118.

INSURANCE.

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	,, ,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,, ,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,, ,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,
General Agents.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over - Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed - Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India.
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Rajpur, Naiwada
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur,
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar

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Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—PERSONS to work in spare time to earn Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 monthly. For particulars send self-addressed (Inland) Envelope. A. H. COMPANY, Agra.
A R1325

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN MATRICULATE strong in English, Persian and Urdu to coach up Junior Class. Must bear good character. Good Prospects. Apply to "MADRASA AFTABI ILM", Mahal NAGPUR.
A R. 1320

WANTED.—Respectable SPARE TIME WORKERS all over Bombay and suburbs and mofussil. Opportunity to add substantially to monthly income. Apply to Box No. 823, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23497

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TRAVELLING AGENTS on Rs. 40 plus 10 per cent. allowance 2 per cent. Commission and III Class Railway fare. Cash security 500 essential. Apply with one anna stamp to SYAL HOSIERY STORES, Hardwar, Bombay.
A 23522

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for Commercial towns on Rs. 50 or commission for sale of silk clothes. Cash against stock. Apply:—BENARES WEAVING CO., Dasaswamedh, Benares City.
A R 1226

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENCY to sell Mill Cloth by a cloth merchant, having experience of 30 years standing. Can influence good sales. Apply Box No. 826 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1286

I am an Austrian glass expert, can manufacture all colours and description of glass and can work any kind of furnace, open for immediate engagement. F. KAISER, 52 Dalhousie Road, Howrah.
B. .R. 1323.

WANTING TO SERVE as a MANAGER, MUSLIM or an ACCOUNTANT: in some English, American or Hindustani Firm in Bombay. Competent in all sorts of business, both executive and clerical.—well versed in Hindi and English literatures. Hindoo noble youth with sound health, 30 years, starting monthly salary Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 at Bombay only. Write to BHAGIRATHI PRASAD AGARWALA, c/o Babu Debichand Bhandari's Lodge, Gol Bazar, Raipur, C. P. India.
B R1322

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FOR UP-TO-DATE and well ventilated Offices at reasonable rents. Apply to THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD. Asiatic Buildings, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
23498

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for Motor Hirers. Private Motors on hire, for Office use. For Exchange and share brokers, from 11 to 5, or any convenient time. Charges extremely moderate. Apply Box No. 828, advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1291

FOR SALE—Seven seater 15 H.P. FIAT LANDAULETTE, fitted with spare rim. Carbide lights, Speedometer, Alluminum foot-boards, tool-box and luggage trellis on top. Newly painted, Lining and Hood in excellent condition. Price Rs. 4,000 or nearest offer.

Two seater MAXWELL, with dicky seat for two, fitted with Carbide lamps, Speedometer, horn, alluminum footboards. Engine in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,000 or nearest offer.

Two seater SCRIPPSBOOTH, complete with Speedometer, dickyseat, carbide lamps, horn, footrester and spare detachable wheel. Paint and upholstery in excellent condition. Price Rs. 1,200 or nearest offer.

Above Motors are open to inspection and trials can be arranged on appointment. Apply to DIWAN, PALITANA STATE, Palitana.
JA 22544

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIES GRAFTS

MANGOES and LICHIES GRAFTS five years old Rs. 30/- three years Rs. 25/-; two years Rs. 20; one year Rs. 13 per dozen. Packing freight extra, price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23440

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

FINEST DESERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab.
R 1169.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT.

(Registered under Act XXI, 1860).

Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. K. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
R1166

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One 4 ton LINDE AMMONIA ICE PLANT, complete with Engine and Boiler making ice at Jaipur City. Apply to RAMA SHANKER BHARGAVA.
K R1321

WANTED—One Compound Non-condensing STEAM ENGINE 100 I.H.P. Apply with lowest prices and full particulars to Box No. 835, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1308

FOR SALE—TWO Combined A. C. Pumping Sets, comprising Centrifugal Pump, 2½" suction, 1¼" delivery, direct coupled to a 3 phase squirrel cage A. C. Motor 208/360 volts R. P. M. 2850. Price Rs. 355 each nett. F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to LONGOVICA LTD., 102, Clive Street, Calcutta.
K 23542

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore, to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PUNJAB PRODUCE SUPPLIERS—Order for the following:—Indian Drugs, Pulses, Soap-nuts, Liquorice, Gums, Walnuts, Atits, Rice, Myrabollams and other products of the Punjab. From Messrs. BISHEN DAS BAL KISHEN DAS, Rang Mahal, LAHORE.
T 23500

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

PROFESSION

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, Calcutta. 1187.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED.—From Mont Blanc Dadysett Hill a small AUSTRALIAN TERRIER; answers to the name of Whiskers; name on collar P. H. Browne. Will finder please communicate with SIR ARTHUR FROOM, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
R1324

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. DHAWAN BAWA & CO., LTD.
(In Vol. Liqd.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION passed by Members of the abovenamed Company at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on 4th June and confirmed at their Meeting held on 19th June, 1925, the Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation, and Messrs. DALAL & SHAH, Incorporated Accountants, of Bombay have been appointed Liquidators.

R. N. DHAWAN,
Managing Director.
23563

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913, AND IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. DHAWAN BAWA & CO., LTD. (IN VOL. LIQD.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by S. 209 of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Company 201, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on MONDAY the 15th July, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 13th July, 1925 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, the liquidators of the abovenamed Company and if so required by the liquidators to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

(Sd.) DALAL & SHAH,
Liquidators,
Dhawan Bawa and Co., Ltd., (in Vol. Liqd.)
Bombay, dated 23rd June, 1925.
C. 23564.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (BAKRI-ID), under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd June 1925.
C. 23559.

TENDERS.

TENDER NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the Chief Ordanance Officer, Allahabad Arsenal. HAJI M. A. BAQI KHAN, M. A. Qaiyum Khan. Government Auctioneer, Chuck, Allahabad, will receive SEALED TENDERS upto 10 a.m. of 9th July 1925, (THURSDAY) for Brass Ingot old No. 303 (5 Tons 6 Cwt. 20 lbs. 5 Oz). Brass Ingot old *other than* No. 303 (42 Tons), Lead Ingot old (8 Tons 4 Cwt. 3 Qr. 15 lbs. 11 Oz.) and Copper Ingot old (7 Cwt, 2 Qr. 15 lbs. 11 Oz.). The rates should be given *per Cwt.* Ex. Allahabad Arsenal. Tenders should be addressed only to the Auctioneer and accompanied by a Security Deposit of Rs. 2,000 (rupees two thousand) only without which no tender will be considered valid. Samples can be seen through the Auctioneer in the Arsenal on any working day, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
23555

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAIL-BORNE COAL REQUIRED FOR THE BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 7,20,000 tons of Steam Coal from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Pench Valley Coalfields to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway to be delivered during the twelve months April, 1926 to March, 1927, into wagons at pitsmouth.

2. The Tenders will be considered ordinarily as for approximately equal monthly supplies, but Tenderers may also, if they so desire, specify deliveries other than in approximately equal monthly quantities.

3. Deliveries shall be made as directed from time to time by notice in writing by the Locomotive Superintendent concerned.

4. The coal must be of the best quality, either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted. Only coal actually raised by the contracting firm to be supplied. No "bought" coal will be allowed.

5. Forms of Tender may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

6. No Tender will be considered unless it is submitted on the prescribed Form.

7. Tenders from Colliery Proprietors or recognised Managing Agents only will be considered.

8. The Tenders which may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities noted above should be addressed in sealed covers to the "AGENT, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay, c/o The Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta", superscribed "Tenders for the supply of coal" and will be received up to the forenoon of the 4th July, 1925.

9. Successful Tenderers will be expected to execute the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Contract Form and no alteration in the same will be permitted.

10. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance, he further reserves the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part at his option.
C23513

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1925, at 12 o'clock noon (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1925 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June to 6th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
H. H. SAWYER.
Manager.
Secres. & Treasrs.

Bombay, 18th June, 1925

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Director will be paid on and after 13th July, 1925, during Office hours.
C23503

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGADHAR MORESHWAR DANDEKAR and his wife Bai BHAGIRATHIBAI had reunited with our client Ganesh Gangadhar Dandekar and our client Ganesh Gangadhar Dandekar is absolutely entitled to the properties mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written and Luxman Gangadhar Dandekar and Raghunath Gangadhar Dandekar have no interest whatsoever in the said properties. We are instructed to give this notice to warn the public that they should not purchase the said properties which are to be sold by the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by Public Auction at 4 O'Clock on the 26th day of June, 1925, in pursuance of a Decree obtained in Suit No. 5537 of 1922 filed by Khimchand Tarachand and others vs. Laxman Gangadhar Dandekar and another. Our client is not a party to the said suit and the Decree is not binding on him. If any one purchases the said properties he will do so at his own risk.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

Land situate at Palghar in the Registration Sub-District of Mahim bearing

Survey No.	Area	Assessment.
101	2-24	Rs. 2-12-0
102	1-32	1-13-9
103	0-21 Gunthas	1-12-0
106	0-24 ,,	0-9-6

Lands, situate at Mahim, District Thana.

Name of Wadi	Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area in acres and Gunthas.	Assessment
Hinghlat	69	1	3-38½	31-11
Babrodi	741	1	3-0½	27-0-0
Nagrode	699	1	1-14	10-6-8

Non-agricultural land, bearing Survey Nos. 11 and 11A with buildings and structures standing thereon, situate at Palghar with sheds, stables, out-houses, bungalows, wells and trees.

Properties situate at Manke Papssia, standing in the name of Ganesh Gangadhar Saphale, formerly standing in the name of Gangadhar Moreshwar Dandekar but standing in our client's name Ganesh Gangadhar Dandekar.

Bardoli formerly standing in the name of Gangadhar Moreshwar Dandekar but now in the name of Ganesh Gangadhar Dandekar.

Katale	Do.	Do.	Do.
Dhansar	Do.	Do.	Do.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1925.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Attorneys-at-Law.
C23545

NOTICE.

A POLICY OF INSURANCE No. 5158 issued by the National Insurance Co., Ltd., on the Life of Nagshi Kurpal, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Chinch Bunder, (who died on 3rd March, 1924) and assigned to our client Mr. Jethabhai Nagshi has been LOST or MISLAID. The finder will please communicate to the undersigned or with the Secretary of the said National Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay,

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Attorneys for Mr. Jethabhai Nagshi.
40-42 Nanabhai Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd June 1925.
C23549

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort-BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5537 of 1922.

KHIMCHAND TARACHAND and Others. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
LAXMAN GANGADHAR DANDEKAR and Another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1923, the immoveable properties being lot No. 1 and the 1st defendant's share in the properties being lots Nos. 2 to 6 will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1925, at the hour of four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. I.

FIRSTLY:—A piece of land, situate at Kelva in District Thana, admeasuring 34 30/40 and 28½ Gunthas with two houses Godown, Peons house, Cow shed, Mill House, outhouse and Bungalow and bearing Municipal No. 276.

SECONDLY:—Several pieces of Garden Land, situate at Kelva District Thana, bearing separate Survey Nos. and admeasuring 1 Acre and 30 Gunthas, 1 Acre and 38 Gunthas, 3 Acres and 19 Gunthas, 13 Gunthas, 32 Gunthas, 1 Acre and 19½ Gunthas and 1 Acre and 2 Gunthas.

The Defendants right title and interest in the following

Lots Nos. 2 to 6.

Kasba Mahim in District Thana

1. Two blocks in the house in Bazar, bearing Municipal Nos. 381 and 382 with trees and plants with right to take water from the well.

2. Garden land, admeasuring 7 Acres and 39 3/4 Gunthas and 22 Gunthas with trees plants, etc.

LOT NO. 3.

At Makane Kapasi, in District Thana.

Buildings (Three houses) in Survey No. 95, Hissa No. 2 and building in S. No. 98 and Hissa No. 3 and land admeasuring 139 Acres and 14 Gunthas assessed at Rs. 280-12-0 with trees, plants and appurtenances thereto.

LOT NO. 4.

Inami land at Safala in District Thana with trees, plants and appurtenances thereto.

LOT NO. 5.

At Mahim Bahardoli in District Thana.

Land, admeasuring 26 Acres and 9½ Gunthas assessed at Rs. 33-1-0 with trees, plants and appurtenances thereto.

LOT NO 6.

At Kelva in District Thana.

(A). Land at Dhansar, admeasuring 48 Acres and 33 Gunthas assessed at Rs. 78-10-6 with trees, plants and appurtenances.

(B). Land at Katali, admeasuring 80 Acres and 3 Gunthas assessed at Rs. 251-1-6 with trees, plants and appurtenances.

(C). Land at Palgarh in District Thana under Survey No. 101 Entry No. 320 with:—

(1) A bungalow No. II.

(2) Cow shed.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs VACHHA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff and 2nd defendant abovenamed at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.
23337

TO SAVE VALUABLES
USE
SPARLING LOCKS
obtainable from
THE SPARLING PATENTS
ALIGARH.

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AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1925, at 9 a.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 348-352, Case No. 81, Memonwada Road.

Building St. No. 490-21, Case No. 26, Pasel Road, Bhendi Bazar.

Building St. Nos. 323, 390, Case Nos. 135, 140, Small Sewree.

Building St. Nos. 1085A, 2409, 845A, 845, Case Nos. 8, 23, 788 791. Sewree Cross Road, and Vadala Village.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE WAVERLY, HOUSE SITUATE AT FORGETT STREET.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th June 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Dos Mahomed Munji in exercise of the power of sale vested in him under the deed of mortgage dated the 14th August, 1922, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dossabhoy Edulji Surti, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground which a part admeasuring 376 square yards, is leasehold together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon known as the Waverly House, situate at Forgett Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (484 2-9) or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Nanu N. Bharucha and P. F. Gagrat on or towards the West partly by set forward land belonging to the said Nanu N. Bharucha and P. F. Gagrat on or towards the North by the other moisty of 15 feet wide of the proposed road and beyond that by the property of the said Nanu N. Bharucha and P. F. Gagrat and on or towards the south by a (10) ten feet road and beyond that by the property belonging to Bai Soonabai Hirjee's Agiary and which plot of land bears cadestral survey No. 536 and which said land is a part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7059, and is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3407 (1A), Street No. 2aa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their office Mercantile Bank Buiding, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th July, 1925 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the Railway Company's Parcel Office Grant-Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad-Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th June, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Garage, Chowpatty, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged goods salved from the late fire that has occurred in the Bombay Garage at Chowpatty.—

1 lot Motor cars.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO..

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22736.

Sale on MONDAY, the 29th June, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. by the undersigned at New Mahaluxmi Oil Mill (Compound of Old Sunderdas Mill) Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, by order of the party concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchasers the Bombay Manchester Co. of 24 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

8 cases containing complete oil Expeller Anderson Type made by Fried Crupp of Magdeburg.

25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed within three days of the sale.

SALE OF 50 BUNDLES COPPER SHEETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1925, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Wari Bunder, Duty Paid Warehouse the following:—

By order of the bank concerned.

25 Bundles Copper sheets 4'x4' Tons 6-7-0-5

25 Bundles Copper sheets 4'x4' Tons 6-6-2-17.

The goods will be sold in the condition they may be at the time of sale. Invoice weight to be accepted by the purchaser and paid for. All Bombay Port Trust and other charges accrued three days after the sale to be paid by the purchaser. Further conditions and particulars to be obtained of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PATHE PICTORIAL
PATHE COMEDY
PATHE GAZETTE

SHOWING ALL THIS WEEK!
AT 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME.

A Roaring Comedy Drama in 6 Reels
Starring the world-famed Comedian

MAX LINDER
IN
"CIRCUSMANIA"

Superb Circus Scenes—an hour and half's continuous roars of laughter—

MAX LINDER

as a lion-tamer, but when confronted with a real lion—

The programme includes the international News

TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—New Charni Road.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A GREAT DRAMA OF LOVE & WEALTH

A Magnificent Universal-Jewal Drama from the famous stage play by Owen Davis

"UP THE LADDER"

with the wonderfully sublime star. Are Husbands Worth Fighting For? Do you know what the latest scientifid miracle—the wonderfull invention.

TELEVISION PHONE

is! This apparatus allows one to actually see the person to whom one is speaking over the telephone.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel century comedy.

To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

Cinema Majestic

Presents THIS WEEK

HINDOOSTAN FILM CO'S.

Hedamb Bakasur Vadha

Hedamb Bakasur Vadha

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR TILE MERCHANTS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH TILES, WASHING BASINS, PORCELAIN SEATS, EUROPEAN WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

By order of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Harver and Co.'s Godown, Frere Road and opposite General Post Office, a big lot of Red Square French Tiles (8"x8"), glazed coloured broken English tile pieces, complete sets of water closets, washing basins, porcelain seats etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 25.

The Arabian Sea depression moved northwards and is entering Kathiawar. The strong monsoon to the south of the depression again caused heavy rain along the west coast. The monsoon has also been active in Burma and West United Provinces but weak generally elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, North Madras Coast, and local in Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Sind West Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central Provinces and North Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, East Rajputana, East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein and Kyaukpya two; Bassein, Dibrugarh and Calcutta one and a half; Darjeeling two; Jalpaiguri seven; Mymensingh, Agra and Mainpuri three; Delhi and Sialkot one and a half; Rawalpindi and Karachi one; Veraval three; Amboti and Chanda one; Ratnagiri three; Mangalore five; Calicut two; Cochin and Belgaum one and a half; and Mercara three.

Forecast:—Extension in Gujarat and increase in Rajputana.—A. P.

THUNDERSTORM AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, June 25.

A severe thunderstorm broke over Karachi shortly before 9 o'clock last evening. Torrential rain continued for over an hour accompanied by hurricane winds and continuous forked lightning. Several parts of the city sustained damage of a minor character. During the small hours of this morning two similar storms were experienced which flooded many parts of the city and rendered several main thoroughfares impassable. The sky is still overcast and three is every indication of a further series of storms.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA Bombay, June 24.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr inches.		29.347
Temperature of Air	—	81.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	78.7 "
Dew Point	—	77.5 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		87% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..		7 4 "
Maximum temperature of Air		86 3 "
Minimum do. do. ..		79 4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE, S, WSW,S
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	—	383 miles
Fall of Rain		0.19 inches
Total fall during month	..	21.35 "
Do, do year..	..	25.18 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 25th June.	..	0.22 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Jun			Jun		
Th.	25	79 16	25 8	25	5 53	16 2
		57 12			18 56	19 1
Fri.	26	9 42	25 7	26	6 26	16 7
		13 31	28 0		19 32	19 6
Sat.	27	1 13	25 4	27	6 59	16 6
		13 59	27 6		20 10	19 1
Sun.	28	4 02	10 4	28	16 20	12 3
		9 35	15		23 51	58
M.	29	4 13	24 2	29	9 46	19 9
		16 26	26 0		23 13	19 4
Tue.	30	5 23	24 3	30	23 31	19 4
		19 23	25 8		11 4	12 5
W.	1	6 48	24 8	1	0 29	18 7
		18 27	25 8		12 33	20 8

	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
June 26 (Fri.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
June 27 (Sat.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
June 29 (Mon.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
June 30 (Tue.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.05" of rain and Delhi 1.31". Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme north of the province and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess except at Multan. Temperature was below normal in the north and east of the province except at Lahore, where the maximum alone was lower than usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 106 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 2.70" of rain, Mainpuri 3.16" and Cawnpore 0.26". Skies are heavily clouded over the north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both below normal in the west of the province and the minimum alone at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi has had 1.06" of rain, Jodhpur 0.26" and Kotah 0.17". Skies are heavily clouded over Sind and lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and in excess in central Rajputana. Day temperature was below normal at Ajmer and Jaipur; night temperature was higher than usual at Mount Abu and lower at Karachi. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112 degs. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 0.18" of rain, Rajkot 0.17", Veraval 2.04" and Bhavnagar-Para 0.50." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhavnagar-Para. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at the aforesaid station; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.18" of rain, Khandwa 0.14", Amraoti 0.94" and Chanda 0.95". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the western districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal throughout the province.

The Konkan.—Information is wanting from Marmagao and Karwar Bombay has had 0.39" of rain and Ratnagiri 3.00". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the north of the division. Moisture in the air is as usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86 degs.3 (normal) and a minimum temperature of 79degs.8 (1deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.13" of rain, Ahmednagar 0.20", Poona 0.12", Belgaum 1.59" and Aurangabad 0.11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Belgaum. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum was as usual in the whole of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression off the Konkan coast yesterday is moving inland in to Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, Kathiawar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar and local in the north and east Punjab, the east United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Hyderabad and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 4.85" at Mangalore, 1.77" at Calicut, 1.74" at Cochin, 0.33" at Trivandrum and 0.23" at Coimbatore.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into Gujarat.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 24th June 1925 issued from Simla.

The depression off Bombay has intensified and has very strong monsoon on its southern side. The monsoon has weakened in the central parts of the country and is strengthening in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, east Rajputana, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and the Bombay Deccan, and local in Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Central India West, south Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Kashmir, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Sibsagar one and a half inches; Dhubri two; Silchar one; Jalpaiguri six; Meerut one and a half; Dehra Dun one; Sialkot two; Udaipur one and a half; Gulbarga one and a half; Mercara three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 25H OF JUNE 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	0.05	0.05	0.10	—0.05	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	—	0.88	0.42	+0.46	7.20
Rawalpindi	1.05	2.65	1.51	+1.14	34.77
Lahore	—	3.78	1.21	+2.57	19.62
Hissar	—	3.27	1.24	+2.03	14.47
Ambala	—	5.87	2.01	+3.86	30.49
Delhi	1.31	3.83	1.93	+1.90	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	2.70	5.68	1.47	+4.21	26.90
Mainpuri	3.16	10.03	1.09	+8.94	27.07
Jhansi	0.07	6.81	2.47	+4.34	26.17
Cawnpore	0.26	4.96	2 22	+2.74	35.94
Allahabad	—	1.75	3.05	—0.30	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	—	0.30	0.13	+0.17	3.68
Karachi	1.06	1.23	1.05	+0.55	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	—	2.93	1.07	+1.86	11.79
Ajmer	—	1.19	1.67	—0.48	20.65
Jaipur	—	3.18	1.54	+1.64	24.21
Kotah	0.17	4.55	2.25	+2.30	28.23
Mount Abu	—	8.09	2.94	+5.15	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	—	0.74	1.40	—0.66	14.39
Dwarka	0.18	1.70	1.15	+0.55	13.52
Veraval	2.04	12.88	4.31	+8.57	18.80
Rajkot	0.17	5.03	3.35	+1.68	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.50	10.70	3.67	+7.03	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	—	12.64	6.35	+6.29	40.97
Ahmedabad	—	5.98	3.48	+2.50	28.83
Deesa	—	3.70	1.30	+2.40	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	—	6.68	3.05	+3.63	29.19
Indore	—	5.36	4.62	+0.74	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.18	3.43	5.24	—1.81	55.11
Saugor	—	2.97	4.44	—1.47	44.95
Hoshangabad	—	5.94	4.71	+1.26	48.83
Khandwa	0.14	2.73	4.30	—1.57	29.63
Akola	..	3.75	4.28	—0.53	31.35
Amraoti	0.94	5.29	5.08	+0.21	33.05
Nagpur	—	6.48	7.08	—0.60	48.97
Chanda	0.95	4.95	6.03	—1.08	51.90
Raipur	—	2.31	6.75	—4.44	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.39	22.64	14.94	+7.70	70.63
Ratnagiri	3.00	22.34	24.42	—2.08	99.98
Mormugao	..	..	..	..	92.95
Karwar	..	..	..	..	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.13	5.38	3.70	+1.68	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.20	4.30	4.56	—0.26	22.32
Poona	0.12	3.05	4.17	—0.12	27.17
Sholapur	..	2.35	4.02	—1.67	28.45
Bijapur	—	0.45	3.05	—.260	20.90
Belgaum	0.59	5.25	6.78	—.1.53	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.11	3 22	4.59	—1.37	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.08	2.78	4.38	—1.60	40.08
Hyderabad	..	2.05	3.81	—1.76	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	4.85	39.46	31.59	+7.87	125.06
Calicut	1.77	20.46	29.78	—9.33	117.16
Cochin	1.74	16.92	24.37	—7.45	114.51
Trivandrum	0.33	3.54	11.74	—8.20	64.5.
Ceylon—Colombo	0.29	9.48	7.37	+2.11	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	—	5.15	3.86	+1.29	41.59
Bellary	—	0.62	1.61	—1.59	20.51
Cuddapah	—	1.08	2.48	—1.40	31.23
Madras	..	0.09	1.59	—1.50	50.74
Bangalore	0.01	1.12	2.54	—1.42	35.37
Coimbatore	0.23	0.83	1.46	—0.63	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	3.61	1.16	+2.45	33.18
Negapatam	—	0.78	1.61	—0.83	54.99

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25.

S S Naldera, Coldwell, London.

DEPARTURES.

June 26.

S S Nizam, Blance, Java.
S S Naldera, Coldwell, Sydney.

LOADING.

June 25.

Steamer Nirvana for Antwerp.
Steamer Sophie Rickmers for Antwerp.
Steamer Garmulla for Karachi.
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.

S S Naldera:—The P & O N S Co's English mail steamer Naldera, 8865 tons, Captain G J Coldwell, arrived in Harbour yesterday from London with outward mails of the 10th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naldera:—The P & O S N Co's Australian mail steamer Naldera, 8865 tons, Captain G J Coldwell, will sail to-day from Harbour for Sydney, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nizam:—The T M Co's steamer Nizam, 3339 tons, Captain T Blance, will sail to-day from Harbour for Java, with ballast.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, June 25).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Caledonia 3353 London 20/6 M M & Co.
3 Domala 5134 Karachi N F N F M M & Co.
6 Kondekerk 3650 Kobi 3/7 E D Sassoon.
13 Lichenfels 3852 Leith 27/6 L Edwards.
16 Drachenfels 3829 Hamburg 6 F L Edward.
16 Chybassa 4022 N F 30/6 M M & Co.
17 Lueneburg 3673 NF Vol Bro.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Capodi-Monte 3544 Genova 1/7 L Triestino.
8 Ariosto 2768 Antwerp 26/6 J F & Co.
10/11 Elysia 4211 Liverpool 9/7 Grahams Trading Co.
14 Baroda 1899 Persian Gulf 8/7 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Canara 3889 N F N F M M & Co.
K Anfora 3580 N F N F L T & M I & N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 25.

S S Trevose for Antwerp:—750 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd, 300 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros, 420 cwt gum Arabic N Muljee and Co, 210 cwt gum Arabic S Champsey and Co, 459 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co, 1000 cwt myrabollams Muthuradas Bros, 203 cwt mustard seed A Durst.

For Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—118 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 330 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co, 165 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp:—750 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd, 200 cwt buffalo horns Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons.

S S Arbistan for Antwerp:—1000 cwt myrabollms Mathuradas Bros, 402 cwt mellet J Davall, 203 cwt mustard seed A Durst.

S S Kondekirk for Hamburg:—100 cwt gum ghaty D Mowji and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—4000 cwt linseed Stranss and Co Ltd, 4000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 7 tons iron scrap J Sheriff and Sons.

S S Liebenfels for Rotterdam:—25 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg:—101 cwt poppy seed S Gordhandas, 102 cwt nagar seed S Gordhandas, 110 bales cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd.

For Gathemburg:—10 cwt cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S S Nirvana for Hamburg:—42 cwt gum karaya J Moolchand and Co, 54 cwt gum karaya J Moolchand and Co., 10000 cwt groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co Ltd., 4000 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros, 8000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 840 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—165 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 385 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd, 605 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 165 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd. 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. 4000 bales linseed David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Hull:—600 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Domala for Havre:—3000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros, 500 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros, 201 cwt gum Arabic B Nazir and Co, 2000 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co Ltd, 370 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd. 220 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 440 bales cotton H Nensey and Co, 126 bales cotton P de Saove and Co, 62 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Lueneburg for Antwerp:—200 cwt turmeric Phoomul Bros.

S S City of Baroda for Hull:—1655 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 394 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—34 bales cow hides P Hassam, 2000 cwt wheat The Bombay Co Ltd, 21 bales goat skins K Esmail, 3 bales sheep skins K Esmail, 3 bundlees rabbit skins H Aaziezulla off, 6 packages mats Thos Cook and Son Ltd, 12 bundles rabbit skins H A Ebrhim off, 11 cases fox skjins H A Ebrahim off, 9 bundles jakol skins H A Ebrahim off, 5 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahim off, 1 bundles lamb skins H A Ebrahim off, 3 bundles fox skins H A Ebrahim off.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—2 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 63 bales wool S Ramsarup, 231 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 160 bales wool K Esmail, 25 bales wool A B Vazir, 585 cwt dill seed C Jivanlal & Co. 393 cwt kapok C Javanlal and Co, 101 cwt rapeseed C Jivanlal and Co, 1501 myrabollams Mathuradas Bros, 25 bales wool H Ramgopal, 340 bales wool D Koondanmal, 58 bales wool C Ghaneshamdas, 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—11 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

For Barcelona:—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tevere for Venice:—117 bales cotton waste Ralli Bros, 3000 cwt linseed Stranss and Co Ltd, 330 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

For Trieste:—52 cwt gum alibanum E Virji and Co, 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Constantinople:—20 bales cotton twist The David Mills Co Ltd.,

S S Indo Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokokaichi:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—60 cwt tragacanth M H Dehdashti, 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokokaichi:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

June 25.

S S City of Newcastle from Liverpool. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.

From Liverpool:—234 cases woollen and cotton piece goods, 286 bales woollen and cotton piece goods, 92 bales cottons, 151 cases cottons, 60 cases windw glass, 87 cases art silk yarn, 48 cases cotton yarn, 53 cases biscuits, 110 cases rubber cable, 20 cases iron nails, 55 cases screws, 78 cases bobbins, 112 cases colour, 230 cases condensed milk, 28 cases ceiling fans, 81 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 300 cases rail kegs, 210 bundles wire, 16 bundles iron bars, 4980 bundles galvd. c. sheets, 250 bundles galvd. frame sheets, 696 bundles galvd plain sheets, 150 bundles pipes, 250 bundles steel sheets, 200 bundles steel tubes, 713 bundles steel hoops, 331 bundles iron fence posts, 526 bundles faggot steel, 77 bundles wire fencing, 200 bundles black circles, 40 cases cartridges, 94 bales wool, 27 bales cotton rope, 125 bales old newspaper, 20 bales canvas, 100 Hhds ale, 125 sk/cases galvd. ridging, 232 sk/cases glass bottles, 1000 drums bleaching powder, 200 drums caustic soda, 338 drums paint, 105 kegs paint, 800 casks China clay, 22 casks zinc chloride, 657 pieces pulleys, 500 pieces traps, 124 loose traps, 5198 boxes tin plates, 1000 bags soda ash, 38 bags bolts and nuts, 48 cases toilet soap, 35 crates earthen ware jars, 82 coils steel wire rope, 243 pieces earthen ware traps and pans, 30 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 300 bags bicarbonate of soda, 205 cases common soap, 1625 boxes common soap, 107 cases beer, 230 bales paper, 76 bundles iron bars, 65 pieces iron bars, 400 boxes wheels and axles, 245 paires wheels and axles, 204 loose earthen ware, 15 casks earthen ware, 145 pieces steel plates and angles, 17 bundles steel and angles, 61 drums equipment, 87 packages tiles, 25 crates tiles, 40 bags rivets, 37 cases rivets, 340 loose springs, 400 pieces springs, 19 bundles springs, 29 drums silicate of soda, 163 cases water frames, 120 bundles water frames, 180 crates water frames, 99 pieces water frames, 60 barrels lubricating oil, 300 cases lubricating oil, 30 drums lubricating oil, 105 cases candles, 2 drums mineral oil, 400 pieces buffers, 70 cases buffers, 44 cases air rifle shot.

From Port Said:—25 cases mineral water, 10 cases castor oil, 20 bales cotton piece goods.

From Manchester:—51 bales cotton yarn, 97 cases cotton yarn, 168 cases cottons, 97 bales cottons, 35 bales paper, 236 bales cotton piece goods, 197 cases cotton piece goods, 62 cases accumulator parts, 48 cases common soap, 26 cases toilet soap, 74 bales old newspaper, 18 bundles tallow, 41 bundles plates, 75 packages iron nails.

S S Phorus from Tarakan. Agents Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.

From Tarakan:—5020 tons liquid fuel.

S S Isenborn from Samarang. Agents Volkart Bros.

From Samarang:—37059 bales sugar.

S S British Fern from Abadan. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.

From Abadan:—7734 tons liquid fuel in bulk, 189 pieces empty cylinders.

DEATH OF MADRAS NON-CO-OPERATOR.

MADRAS, June 24.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Sarma member of the All-India Congress Committee died of fever at Conjeeveram. The deceased was convicted of sedition and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in 1918. He suffered one year's imprisonment in 1922 for refusal to furnish security.—A. P.

THE MINERVA MILLS LTD.

The fifth annual General Meeting of the Minerva Mills Ltd. was held on Wednesday with Mr. Jehangir N. Gamadia in the chair.

Mr. Gamadia in moving the adoption of the Report referred to the loss the Company had suffered owing to the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, on his appointment on the Executive Council of the Governor and congratulated the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai on the appointment.

The chairman said that it was a matter of gratification that out of the 15 lakhs of rupees called up, only Rs. 58,480 were in arrears and out of which Rs. 16,000 had been received since then. The Company started since April 30 last with 10,000 spindles and they hope to increase the number of spindles to 13,000 very shortly but unfortunately they were not in a position to get the required increase energy of electricity for the same for some time to come.

The Report for the year ended December 1924, was then adopted. The Directors who retired by rotation but were again eligible for re-election were again elected.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 25.

To-day Reuter reported 4 points down in old crop and 3 points higher to 1 point lower in new crop, in New York futures. The market was featureless. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 9 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 24th inst. as under:—

"Weekly weather report rather unfavourable. Market eased on rains reported in North-West Texas."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 24th inst. (10-55 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather partly favourable. Too dry in places. Chopping nearly completed. Squares forming rapidly. Blooming about normal."

Although a slight decline in New York market was reported the Marwadi Bazar opened half a rupee higher with broach July/August at Rs. 449. At the opening on profit-taking and buying by Shroffs the market advanced to Rs. 453½. On Exporters and general selling the market eased to Rs. 450½ and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 450 and improved to Rs. 453½ on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and Bazar operators and closed at Rs. 452.

F.G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 418½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 424½ on Shroffs and Exporters buying, and closed easier at Rs. 421 in sympathy with the decline in July/August. Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 392 and after fluctuating within a narrow range improved to Rs. 394 and closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 392. There was little doing in this contract. F.G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 381 and Rs. 352 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with limited inquiry.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations (6-30 p.m.)

Bombay, June 25

Fully Good April/May	423½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	452
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	356
Fully Good Bengal July	382
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	395

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25

Description.	Superfine	Fine	F. Good	Good.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	412	402	387	377
M.G. Kadi/Viramgaon	468	458	448	438
M.G. Dhollera	458	448	438	428
M.G. Punjab/American	495	485	475	465
M.G. Broach	485	475	465	455
M.G. Southerns			440	430
			F.G. Fair	420

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 25

Fully Good Broach April/May	421
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	451
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	352
Fully Good Bengal July	382
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	392

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	380/5	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab M.G.F.G.	380/5	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470/80
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/430	450/60
Nagpur	400/430	450/60
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	390/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400/420	440/45
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	390/400	430/35
Amraoti Fine M.G.	340/85	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	350/85	400/415
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	350/70	380/400
Khandesh Fine M.G.	345/55	375/90
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	470/80
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/65
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar, S.G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450
Westerns M.G.	.....	380/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	440/50
Cambodia M.G.	.....	475/95

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 25.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	11	9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-2	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42-2	1	4	3
Japan	No. 20	0	14	6
Japan	No. 32	1	1	3

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, June 25.

New York Market 24th June:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.44	July.	23.56+12		23.40—04
23.37	Oct.			23.40+03
23.06	Jan.	23.20+14		22.05—01
23.35	Mar.			23.34—01

New York spot on 23rd June, 24.20 plus 10; New Orleans 23.55—20.

Telegraphic market advices:—No particular market feature. July highest 23.75 (1.19 p.m.), lowest 23.33 (10.04 a.m.), range .42 points.

Liverpool Market 24th June:

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11-40 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous Close.
12.82	July	12.85+83	12.78—04	12 85	+03
12.46	Oct	12.49+04		12.53	+08
12.33	Jan.			12 42	+09
12.37	Mar.			12.46	+09
Egyptian.					
23.80	Nov.			24.00	+20
22.65	Jan			22.85	+20

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-20 a.m.: No rains, temperatures abnormally high.

(2) Cabled 4.30 p.m.: Drought doing great harm in Texas. American cross rate 4 86 1/8.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 25.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	158	290,501	338,972
Central India	756	329,425	300,831
Barsi and Nagar	266	200,559	202,836
Hyderabad-Gaorani	167	96,354	103,410
Berar	47	556,959	646,035
Central Provinces	150	253,436	265,069
Total Oomras	1,544	1,730,234	1,856,153
Dholera	5,842	292,345	178,343
N.W. Provinces	..	130,529	121,363
Rajputana	598	74348	87,616
Sind-Punjab	337	356,653	306,202
Broach	526	478,475	367,241
Coompta & Dharwar	2,777	154,659	174,280
Westerns-Northerns	1361	78,926	82,156
Coconada	..	1,638	510
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	30,589	27,671
Persian	..	4,.03	8,177
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	..	53,967	51,511
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,491	819
Total	12,585	33,90,188	32,02,944

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 18th June This year.	Last year
Europe	2,495	605,339	1,031,614
Japan & China	10,854	1,677,961	1,411,110
Coast Ports	130	29,301	48,123
Upcountry by Rail.	..	14,044	19,731
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	89,067	16,815
Total	13,479	2,415,712	2,527,393

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th June, 1925:—

Cotton	12985 Bales
Wheat	9161 Cwts.
Linseed	13165 ,,
Rape, etc.	2326 ,,
Gingellyseed	3351 ,,
Poppyseed	407 ,,
Groundnuts	1457 ,,
Castorseed	3553 ,,
Rice	7025 ,,
Myrabollams	795 ,,
Cottonseed	14718 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2495 ,,
Juwar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	327 ,,
Bajri	1114 ,,
Coal	1638 Tons.

COPPER.

Bombay, June 25

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	61	8	0
Copper, German	1	61	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	61	8	0
Copper, American	1½	61	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	61	8	0
Copper, American	2	61	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		26	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		53	0	0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		61	8	0

COTTON

Liverpool, June 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & Exp 2000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250.
Mid American Spot:—
Universal Standard 13.53 moderate business.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 31.25.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	23.58
Oct	23.54
New York Noon Call	
Jan	23.20
July	23.58
Oct	23.55
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
Jan	23.19
July	23.25
Oct	23.07

Liverpool, June 24.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

July	12.85+.03
Oct	12.53+.08
Jan	12.42+.09
March	12.46+.09

COTTON

Liverpool, June 25.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	12.79—.06
September	12.56—.09
October	12.45—.08
January	12.35—.07
March	12.40—.06

EGYPTIANS.

July	28.70—
November	23.95—.05
January	22.80—.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 24.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

June	12.92+.03
July	12.85+.03
Aug	12.74+.04
Sep	12.65+.06
Oct	12.53+.08
Nov	12.46+.08
Dec	12.44+.08
Jan	12.42+.09
Feb	12.43+.09
March	12.46+.09
April	12.46+.09
May	12.47+.09
June	12.44+.09

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 24.

June	29.30+.30
July	28.70+.30
Aug	28.20+.30
Sep	27.35+.70
Oct	26.15+.40
Nov	24.00+.20
Dec	23.55+.20
Jan	22.85+.20
Feb	22.70+.20
Mar	22.60+.15
April	22.55+.15
May	22.50+.15

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES

New York, June 24.

Futures at New York:—

July	23.40—.04
Oct	23.40+.04
Jan	23.05—.01
March	23.34—.01

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, June 24.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.
Day's Exprts to Great Britain
Futures at New York:—

New York, June 24.

July	23.40—.04
Oct	23.40+.04
Jan	23.05—.01
March	23.34—.01

Spot Cotton at New York 24.20 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.40—.15
Tone of Spot Cotton:—
Futures at New Orleans:—

July	23.04—.16
Oct	22.98+.02

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 213/4.
Demand Bills 48675.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 70.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 24.

Scinde Good 9.55
Sinde Fully Good 9.95.
Scinde Fine 10.35
Bengal Good 9.65
Bengal Fully Good 10.05
Bengal Fine 10.45
Oomra Good 10.35
Oomra Fully Good 10.75.
Oomra Fine 11.15.
Broach Good 11.10.
Broach Fully Good 11.50.
Broach Fine 11.90.

WHEAT

London, June 24

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs. 55/6 June/July sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. 57/3 June/July sellers.
Tone:—Firm Quiet.
Australian 56/- June/July sellers.
Choice White Karachi 56/- June/July sellers.
Tone:—Firm Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, June 25, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
READY:—						
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	58	0	0			
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58	0	0	8	2	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60	0	0			
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	11	8	0			
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	10	0	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0			
Linseed Brown Bold	12	10	0	13	3	0
Linseed Brown Thin	12	6	0	13	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73	0	0	14	9	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0	14	10	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68	0	0			
Teelseed, Black	63	0	0			
Roppyseed, White Groundnuts	70	0	0			
Mowraseed	9	8	0			
Barley	40	0	0			
Cotton seed Ready Delivery				5	4	0
Jira	11	0	0			
FORWARD:—	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat May	8	0	9			
Wheat Sept.	8	5	6			
Linseed, May	13	5	0			
Linseed, Sept.	13	9	3			

SEEDS

London, June 24.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £19 3/8 June/July sellers.
£19 3/4 Aug/Sep Paid.
Tone:—Steadier feeling. Demand quiet—closed firm.
Cottonseed Bombay £95/8 June/July sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £23/- J/J sellers.
Rapeseed, Forozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 3/8 J/J nominal.
Rapessed, Toria, per ton 21 3/8 J/J quoted.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat per ton 23 1/8 J/J sellers.
Rapesed, Brown Cawnpore £23/- J/J sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £23/- J/J sellers.
Linseed Bombay £22/- J/J sellers.

JAVA SUGAR

London, June 24.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/- Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/2 1/2 Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/3 1/4 Jan/Mar sellers.
Tone:—Very quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 25.

Ready prices have further declined by about 6 annas per cwt. with moderate purchase enquiries as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amount to 30,000 bags.

Our Forward Market has also further declined by about 5d. in June, about a pence in July-Aug-Sept. and Oct-Nov-Dec. and about 2d. in Jan-Feb-March shipment prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
NEW CROP JAVA SUGAR:—
Shipment June Sh. 14/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 16/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

LINSEED.

London, June 24.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata argentine at £19 3/4 Aug/Sep shipment to Hull and in Wheat Cargo Australian at 55 1/2 shillings Sailer arrived.
Tone of Linseed steady.
Tone of Cottonseed steady.
Tone of Linseed oil better.
Tone of Wheat Firm.
Tone of Rice Firm.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21/- June/July Buyers.
£21 1/2 Aug/Sep sellers.
Linseed Tone:—Steadier little doing—closed firmer.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
44/7 1/2 July/Aug sellers.
41/7 1/2 Sep/Oct sellers.

METALS

London, June 24.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2.
Standard Copper G.M.B. 60.
Copper Braziers 77 1/2.
Yellow Metal 67 3/4 net per ton.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 16 1/8.

London, June 24.

Tin Block £253/10.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 25

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	55	12	0
Brass, English	1	55	12	0
Brass, English	1¼	55	12	0
Brass, English	1½	55	12	0
Brass, English	1¾	55	12	0
Brass, English	2	55	12	0

FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

FACTORIES DEPOT FOR:

PAIN VANQUISHED WITH

KALMINE (MADE IN FRANCE.)

ONE CACHET for the RELIEF OF PAIN, in 5 minutes. Indispensable in cases of Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stiffness in the back and Limbs, etc. ONE ONLY MEDICINE CURES HUNDREDS OF DIFFERENT PAINS

Ask **KALMINE** to your Chemist.

Sold in tin Boxes of 1, 2, 6, and 12 cachets.

METASPIRINE (MADE IN FRANCE.)

TWO TIMES MORE ACTIVE AS ORDINARY ASPIRINE

Owing to a small dose of Caffein mixed to these tablets, METASPIRINE acts as a HEART TONIC, a diuretic, gives no troubles of kidneys and has no bad after-effects as common Aspirine, It is without equal against influenza.

METASPIRINE is a vigorous medicine for FEVER, and excites the body to strong PERSPIRATION without making the patient weak.

FRUCTINES-VICHY (MADE IN FRANCE.)

A mild and kind laxative or purgative. Real sweets, made with juice of fruit, and with the MINERAL SALTS, EXTRACTED FROM THE FAMOUS MINERAL WATERS OF VICHY. (France)

NEUTROSES-VICHY (MADE IN FRANCE.)

Alkaline tablets, with pepermint taste, for any kind of STOMACH DISORDER These Alkalines are neutralisers of stomachal acids, and ACT AT ONCE. Extracted from the celebrated MINERAL WATERS OF VICHY, (France)

CHATEL-GUYON-MIRATON.

LAXATIVE AND DEPURATIVE TABLETS WITH CHOCOLATE FLAVOUR. THESE TABLETS ARE MADE WITH THE SALTS CONTAINED BY THE FAMOUS PURGATIVE MINERAL WATERS OF CHATEL-GUYON. (France)

OBTAINABLE BY ALL CHEMISTS.

All these medicines are always kept in stock by the FACTORIES DEPOT IN INDIA Dealers are invited to write, for further inquiries, to

MENASCHÉ, BOCHNER & Co.,

KANTA BLDG., KALBADEVI : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 750
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 815
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 800.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 216
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¾
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274½
CROSS RATES
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 104.55
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 105.00
London—Rome Liras 131.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, June 24.

Tele Transfers. 1/63/32 quiet.
Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/16 steady.

London, June 24.

Rentes 3 per cent 43.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
China bought and sold business moderate closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 1/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.
Bars Sold £37,000 sovereigns.
Export to India £152,000.
Export to Argentine £10,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

	Market Rates.
Bank, Telegraphic	1/6 1/16
Bank Demand	1/6 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/8
Fcs. Demand	747
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	161 1/2
Shanghai	216
Japan	111 1/2
Singapore	157 1/2

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, June 24.

Stockholm 1817.
Christiania 2818.
Amsterdam 1213.
Switzerland 2503.

London, June 24.

Exchange on London in Paris 10445.
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 1/4
Exchange on London in Italy not received.

London, June 24.

Exchange Belgium 10,525.
Exchange Athens 30.250.
Cuban Sugar 12/6¾ June/July value.

New York, June 24.

Demand Bills 45575.

DISCOUNTS

London, June 24.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/2.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 14 3/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 25.

Three months 4½ per cent.
Six months 4-11/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.
Call Money 3½ per cent.
One month 3½ per cent.
Three months 3½ per cent.
Six months 3½ per cent.
Tone of money:—Quiet.

STOCKS ETC.

London, June 24.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £85 7/8—1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 90 1/8—1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 99 1/2+1/16.
Conversion Loan 5 1/2 per cent 99 1/2. unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 99 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 per cent 104 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 55 3/
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 63 1/2—1/2 nominal.
Government Securities 3 per cent 54 1/2 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 25.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-7
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-6-6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4
Bar silver ready Rs. 73-7
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-5

(Continued on page 9)

HIGH COURT.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

"SANJ VARTMAN": TO APOLOGISE.

Orders were passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewalla at the High Court on Thursday morning in the contempt of court proceedings against Mr. N. R. Vachchagnandhy, editor of the Sanj Vartman, a Gujarati daily newspaper of Bombay, and one Purshottam Hurji in respect of the report of a case publishd in the paper on 21st April last in violation of his Lordship's order prohibiting publication.

His Lordship held that both the respondents were guilty of contempt of court, and directed the first respondent to express regret in his paper for his action. The second respondent was fined Rs. 300. Both the respondents were also directed to pay the costs of the petitioner. His Lordship further observed that the petitioner was at liberty to file a suit for defamation against the second respondent.

His Lordship further held that matters heard the Chamber could not be published without the leave of the Court. Messrs. Pandia and Co., acted for the petitioner. Messrs. Hiralal and Co., acted for the respondents. (We shall publish a fuller text of his Lordships judgment with a few days.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Emperor vs. Rao Hari Kotale, Pandu Vithu Kotale.

(Before Justices Fawcett and Mudgaonkar.)

This was a confirmation case from the Sessions Judge of Satara who, convicting the accused on a charge of murder sentenced the first accused to be hanged and the second to transportation for life.

The accused had committed the murder of one Lakhu who was standing between them and the estate of their aged uncle on his death. One Banda Vithu, brother of the second accused, was also charged with them but was acquitted. The crime was committed on the 19th February last.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, upheld the conviction but commuted the first accused's death sentence to transportation for life. The second accused's sentence was confirmed.

LIBERTY OF SUBJECTS.

BAIL GRANTED.

At the High Court yesterday the Hon. Justices Mr. Mirza, A. A. Khan and Mr. Percival grated bail to Yar Mahomed, who along with six others was charged, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being a members of an unlawful assembly criminal conspiracy, and causing grievous hurt.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji instructed by Mr. J. B. Kapadia appeared for the petitioner, while the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The prosecution was launched at the instance of Baroo Mira and Moosa Kala who belonged to the Chachi Pathan tribe. They had selected one Ambeer as their Ghat Serang to supply crew to the P. and O. ships. The petitioner was arrival of Ambeer for Ghat Serangi. On 28th May last Ambeer accompanied by the complainants and other companions had gone to Wadi Bunder to give farewell to some friends who were sailing for China. While they were leaving the docks, it was alleged, the petitioner and his party including the other accused assaulted them, causing injuries to several of them.

Their Lordships ordered that the applicant be released on a surety of Rs. 3,000 and on his own recognizance for the same amount.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan in the course of his judgment observed:—

The complainant in this case is the Crown. It appears that the accused were arrested by the Police on the date of the alleged offence, namely, 28th May 1925. The Police treating the matter as bailable had let off the first accused on bail until 6th June. The matter came on before the learned 2nd Presidency Magistrate on 6th June 1925. Prior to that date two persons including Baru Meera in respect of whom the charge of grievous hurt under section 326 is formulated in the Charge Sheet filed a private complaint against the applicant and 4 others. The information was filed before the same Magistrate who noted that the complaint of Baru Meera consisted of abrasions on the left index finger and swelling on the left knee. The learned Magistrate issued process in that case under sections 323, 325 and 114 which are all bailable offences and not under section 326 which is a non-bailable offence. The complaint of Baru Meera and one other sets out in detail the events on which probably the prosecution here will rely in proving the alleged non-bailable offence. On the matter coming on before the Second Presidency Magistrate on the 6th June 1925, Mr. Kapadia who then appeared on behalf of the applicant informs us that he applied to the Magistrate at 1 o'clock for bail on behalf of his client. The learned Magistrate did not accord him a hearing then but promised to hear him at 3-30 p.m. When the application was renewed at 3-30 p.m. the learned Magistrate refused to hear it then, but promised to do so later in the course of the day. Ultimately he heard the application at 5-20 p.m. when his notes show that he heard Mr Barodia open the case for the prosecution. Mr. Kapadia then applied for bail. The prosecution did not oppose the application for bail but left the matter to the learned Magistrate. The learned Magistrate said that he would pass orders after hearing the complainant's evidence. He rose at 5-45 p.m. without completing the complainant's evidence or passing any orders on the application for bail. The result was that the applicant remained in police custody until the next court day which was the 9th of June.

The charge sheet in this case together with the complaint filed by Baru Meera and Moosa Kala show that the only offences for which the applicant could be proceeded against were bailable, it being doubtful whether he could, under the circumstances, be charged with abetment of grievous hurt under section 326. The common object alleged was to assault Ambir Mahomed Rahim; grievous hurt to Baru Meera is not alleged to be the common object of the conspiracy. Baru Meera on his own showing met with the alleged grievous hurt not at the hands of the applicant but at the hands of the second accused as the result of his intervention on behalf of Ambir Mahomed Rahim to save him from being assaulted. Even granting that the charge of abetment of grievous hurt against the applicant could be maintained regard must be had to the nature of the injuries forming the subject-matter of the charge. The injuries do not appear to have been grave. Baru Meera's information shows that there is enmity between 2 rival serangs. The applicant's protestation that the complaint against him is false and malicious cannot be dismissed for purposes of this application as being altogether devoid of any weight. He is implicated by only 2 members of the rival faction. There would be every motive for them to do so even falsely. The Police Prosecutor is said to have admitted before the learned Magistrate the truth of an *alibi* the applicant had there set up.

LIBERTY OF SUBJECTS.

"Where the liberty of a subject" continued his Lordship, "is even temporarily jeopardized in criminal proceedings, I consider it to be the duty of Magistrates to consider every application for bail as being urgent, and if they cannot dispose of the matter during Court hours owing to other urgent work they should do so outside Court hours lest a person who may ultimately be proved to be innocent is put to the indignity and inconvenience of spending any time in Police or jail custody. The learned Magistrate proceeded with the matter in a leisurely manner. He adjourned it from 6th to 9th June and again from 9th to 17th June wishing to hear the complainant's evidence before passing any orders on the bail application. Having regard to the congested nature of the work in the City Police Courts and the learned Magistrate's decision to hear the complainant's evidence at length before deciding whether he would or would not grant bail, the applicant had reasonable grounds to apprehend that the learned Magistrate would take time beyond the 9th to consider his application for bail. On the 9th June 1925 accused No. 1 applied to the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate for a transfer of his case from the Court of the 2nd Presidency Magistrate to some other Court. That application is still pending. During the pendency of that application the learned Magistrate's Court was not competent to proceed with the hearing of the case against the applicant but I see no reason why the learned Magistrate should not have disposed of the bail application which was pending before him. We are informed by Mr. Kapadia that on the 9th June the application for bail was renewed before the learned Magistrate, but he refused to grant bail having regard to his previous decision to hear the evidence of the complainant before entertaining that application. Whether the applicant used his proper discretion or not in applying on 9th June to have his case transferred is not a matter with which we are here concerned. In my opinion on the materials already before him, the learned Magistrate ought to have granted bail on 6th June 1925. In the absence of any objection on the part of the Police who were conducting the prosecution to the granting of the bail, there were no materials before the learned Magistrate on which he could refuse the application. Under the circumstances the learned Magistrate should have recorded his reasons for deferring consideration of the application for bail to 9th June. As it is, we do not know what reasons weighed with him for not passing orders on the application before him on 6th June. In this Court the learned Government Pleader has no resistd the application for bail, but has left it to us. The learned Counsel for the applicant tells us that the applicant is a respectable man who is prepared to give bail in any substantial amount the Court may deem necessary and offers to give bail for Rs. 3,000. We think that the amount offered is reasonable. We order that the applicant be released on a surety of Rs. 3,000 and on his own recognizance for the same amount.

MR. JUSTICE PERCIVAL.

Mr. Justice Percival said:—I agree to the order proposed though I do not quite agree in respect of all the reasons given by my learned colleague. The way it strikes me is that the applicant should have obtained some order of the Magistrate before he applied to this Court. I do not like interfering in matters of bail when there is no order of the Magistrate before me definitely giving reasons why bail has been refused. In this case the Magistrate had postponed passing definite order on the question of bail until he had heard the complainant. But before the complainant's evidence was completed, an application had been made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for transfer of the case. We have therefore not had the advantage, which I think the Appellate Court should have, if possible, of the reasons of the Magistrate for refusing bail. There is also in favour of the view taken by the Magistrate the fact that one of the charges was under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, which is an offence punishable with transportation for life; and therefore under section 497 of Criminal Procedure Code, bail is to be allowed only if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the man is not guilty of such an offence. At the same time the conditions of this case are somewhat peculiar; and what particularly appeals to me is the fact that the Government Pleader has not opposed the application, but states merely that he leaves it to the Court to decide. Having regard to this fact and to the fact that the applicant is able to give substantial security, I approve of the order proposed.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

COMMISSION AGENTS' COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Chamanlal Vakahchand trading in the name of Messrs. Harkisandas Fulchand was charged with cheating at the instance of Messrs. Haji Sakoor Gani, and Messrs. Tarachand Ghansamdas.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, prosecuted. Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader watched on behalf of Messrs. Haji Sakoor Gani while Mr. Kanuga with Mr. Parikh appeared for Messrs. Tarachand Ghansamdas.

Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. P. N. Vijayakar, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were that both the complainant firms were carrying on business as Commission agents both in Bombay and Madras. On or about January 21, the firms of Haji Sakoor Gani and Tarachand Ghansamdas were presented with bogus telegrams from Madras addressed to Harkisandas Fulchand asking him to receive Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively from the above two firms. The telegrams purported to have been despatched from Madras from Harkisandas Fulchand on his own firm at Darya Mahal, Bombay. After these telegrams were presented at the complainants' firms, the firms received bogus telegrams bearing their registered address and code words purporting to have been sent from their Madras firm to their Bombay firms asking them to pay the amounts respectively to the firm of Harkisandas Fulchand. On the strength of these telegrams, the cashier of the firm of Tarachand sent through his Bhaya, Rs. 10,000 to the firm of Harkisandas Fulchand. The amount was handed over to one Manecklal Gandabhai, the munim of the accused firm. Similarly the firm of Haji Sakoor Gani sent the amount of Rs. 5,000 to the accused firm. Other firms had also received similar bogus telegrams. Subsequently it was discovered on investigations that the accused firm was a bogus one and that the proprietor had absconded from Bombay. The police were informed and Manecklal was arrested. But it was found that Manecklal was employed in the accused firm for a very short time. Manecklal was, then, released and subsequently employed by Tarachand's firm. The accused was ultimately traced and identified in Manecklal as the proprietor of the bogus firm.

The case was adjourned.

THEFT OF DIAMONDS AT MARCKS'.

CHINAMEN SENTENCED TO 9 MONTHS' R

Chunga Chugan and Able Tipoo, two Chinamen were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for the theft of diamonds worth Rs. 2,496 belonging to Messrs. Marcks and Co.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted while the accused were undefended.

Mr. William Proctor, Managing Director of Messrs. Marcks and Co., said that on the 17th inst. three Chinamen came to his shop and Mr. Vaz one of his assistants introduced them to him as the gentlemen who had come to him for diamonds. Witness then went to the safe and produced a box containing diamonds and put some 10 diamonds on a black wooden tray and gave it to Mr. Vaz to show them to the Chinamen. In the meanwhile the witness went to attend to a lady in the Piano Department. While he was there another of his assistants signed him to come to the counter where the Chinamen were. As he was coming he saw the assistant chasing accused No. 1 out of the shop. Accused No. 2 was still examining the diamonds in the tray while the third man made good his escape. Witness asked accused No. 2 what he was doing with the diamond and where were his companions. Accused No. 2 denied having ever come with any companions and having known them. The two accused were arrested but the third man is not yet traced.

After some other witnesses were examined, the accused made their statements.

Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty and admitted having stolen the diamonds but added that somebody had robbed him of the same. Accused No. 2 pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced them as above.

DOMESTIC SERVANT KNOCKED BY MOTOR CAR.

On Wednesda at about 1 p.m. motor car No. Bom. 5632 belonging to Mr. M. H. Isphani residing at Warden Road was proceeding from Jacob Circle towards Grant Road. When the car came near the junction of Lamington Road and Forae Road one Rustomji Dorabji Ichhaporia a Parsi aged 55 years domestic servant, residing at Khetwadi, was crossing the road from west to east with a vessel on his head. The driver sounded the horn and on hearing the horn Rustomji got confused. The car, it is alleged knocked down Rustomji, who sustained multiple injuries. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died at 1 a.m. on Friday.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest when Dr. H. R. Byrne, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital said the deceased had several abrasions and confused wounds scattered about the head and face. Patient died following injuries and old age.

To the Court:—The injuries may have been due to a fall. They were not caused by being run over by any vehicle.

Further hearing was adjourned.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded the inquest on Thursday touching the death of Atmaram Govind, a Hindu boy (19) who was knocked down at 7-50 p.m. on 10th instant at Supari Baug by a taxi car and succumbed to his injuries subsequently.

Deputy Inspector M. N. Harrison said on receipt of information that a boy was knocked down at Supari Baug he went to the scene and found the deceased Atmaram lying on the road. The wheel marks on the road indicated that the taxi car had dashed into the tram track which was on a higher level. Witness took the boy to the hospital, but he died on the way. The taxi belonged to one Mrs. K. Melville whose driver was Shaikh Fakir Shaikh Usman, badge No. 676. The driver had brought the taxi to its owner's garage in a considerably damaged condition. He has since absconded.

The jury returned a verdict of death by internal haemorrhage due to laceration of the right lung and liver in consequence of his having been knocked down and run over by a motor taxi No. Z9554 which was being driven in a very rash manner by one Shaikh Fakir Shaikh Usman who has since absconded.

FINED FOR WASTING WATER.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Darabshaw Bamanjee Dubash was charged by Mr. S. B. Kantak, Superintendent Water Department with continuously allowing Municipal water to run to waste for over 3 months through a broken storage tank on the top terrace of "Banoo Mansion" belonging to him at Gowalia Tank Road.

On his own plea that no attempt was made to repair the storage tank during the said period, his worship convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

Before the same Magistrate one Purshotam Govindji was charged with failing to provide easy and safe means of access to the storage tank at house No. 4 Charni Road. He on evidence was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Sub-Inspector Savant charged Varajlal Bhagwandas before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a case of silk sarees valued at Rs. 1,600 belonging to Vithaldas Bhimji of Mulji Jetha Market.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. Chotalal Desai, pleader. Mr. Kantilal Thakore, pleader, watched on behalt of the complainant.

The facts of the case were that accused was in the employ of the complainant in the month of October 1923. When the complainant paid a visit to his godown about the end of October, he found a case of silk sarees missing. The complainant immediately lodged a complaint with the police. In the course of their investigations the police discovered that the property lost was able to one Manilal Hiralal for Rs. 1,555 and for which a receipt was also given. Manilal was prosecuted for receiving stolen property but for want of sufficient evidence he was discharged. As the receipt passed to Manilal bore accused's signature the police subsequently arrested him and charged him as above.

The accused pleaded guilty.

In sentencing the accused to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 300 or, in default, four months' rigorous imprisonment, His Worship observed that the accused had played into the hands of another man and taking into consideration that he had been without employment for 2 years and that he had been in custody for 35 days he was inclined to take a lenient view of the case.

ADVENTURE OF DESERTERS FROM ARMY.

Deputy Inspector Malpas put up McCulloch and MacManus, both privates in the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate for deserting from their regiment.

Sergeant Gooch said that both the accused came to him on June 20, and asked for assistance. They represented themselves as discharged seamen from S.S. "Baron Cowlar" in distress. They gave their names as Patrick Doyle and McKenzie. Sergeant Gooch made inquiries and found out that their personal appearance tallied with the description given in the city police notice of two deserters from the Cameron Highlanders, scationed at Calcutta. Information was sent to Calcutta and a N.C.O. officer from their company identified them as Mac Manus and McCulloch.

His Worship handed over the accused to Sergeant Hughes of the Garrison Military Police, Colaba, to await escort from Calcutta.

A DEPORTEE'S CONVICTION.

Mohomed Husein a deportee found himself in jail again for the theft of an umbrella, on May 30. While he was serving his sentence it was found that he was a deportee who had come to Bombay without the Police Commissioner's permission.

Sergeant Hewson placed the accused before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of returning to Bombay without a proper permit and was sentenced to three months' hard labour

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Balcrishna Pandu, a tinsmith was put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft of cash, studs and penknife worth Rs. 50.

Balcrishna was engaged by Vasudeo Sakaramji. He rifled the pockets of Vasudeo's coat and made good his escape with the articles mentioned above.

The case was adjourned for enquire into accused's untecedents

3 MONTHS FOR "LOITERING UNDER SUSPICION."

Sub-Inspector Karnik put up Kisonsingh Ramsingh, with one previous conviction, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of loitering under suspicious circumstances.

The accused was seen moving about on the Hornby Road in the early hours of morning on the 22nd instant by policeman No. 2699A. The policeman searched the man and a jemmy was found on his person.

The accused was found guilty and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

THURSDAY'S CLOSING RATE —15

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. to-day stated :-

Thursday's opening rate	—10
Thursday's closing rate	—15
Liverpool opening	—6
Liverpool closing	—3

LATE DESHBANDHU DAS.

ARRANGEMENT FOR CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A preliminary meeting of the requisitionists, who had sent a requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting to express the city's grief at the death of Deshbandhu Das, was held at the Corporation Hall on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, to collects the necessary funds to meet the expenses to elect a

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 25th week of 1925, i.e., the week ended 20th instant, the total mortality 522 was 27 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 21.55. These figures compare favourably with those for the 25th week of 1924 when the mortality was 560 and death-rate 23.48 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 644 and death-rate 28.79.

The number of deaths from the Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 185 as against 1 and 191 respectively in the preceding week Out of the total deaths, 135 were among infants under one year of age; 10 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week. Small pox caused 13 attacks and 12 deaths Plague caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 293 as against 334 for the 25th week of 1924 and 338 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

TUESDAY'S RETURNS.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd June 1925 to 6 a.m. of 24th June 1925.

Total Mortality (exclusive of Stillborn) 95.
Small-pox attack 1 death nil.
Plague attack 1 death 1.
Total Mortality this day last year 84.

EXAM. FOR ELECTRICAL WIREMEN.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The next examination for Class I Certificate of Competency will be held in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi on the 7th and 8th August next and that for Class II Certificate on the 15th idem. Applications for Class I will be received by the Electrical Engineer to Government, Bombay, not later than the 15th proximo and those for Class II up to 22nd idem.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

The following students were successful in the Snatak Examination in Science held in May last:—

Second Class:—A N Gajdar; R G Nadkarni; V V Sinker; and N O Sclaria.

Pass:—J R Kanvinde; and L J Samanta.

The following students pass in the number of papers shown in brackets.—

(4) V B Khandalekar; and (3) V R Dangi.

An important movement is being set on foot in the Punjab to revive old rural games. Sir Malcolm Hailey opened yesterday at Barnes Court a conference convened by Sir Fazli Hussain for this purpose, which was fully representative of official and non-official opinion in the Punjab.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: Colaba United vs. G.I.P., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 28.

Harwood League: B.B.R.A. vs. West Yorks, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 28.

Public meeting of the Parsis in honour of memory of late Mr. C. R. Das and Mrs. Hodgkinson, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), Shams-ul-Ulema Dastoor Darab Sanjana to preside.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Saturday, the 27th inst.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Maratha Plague Hospital, Victoria Gardens, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday (the 30th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Mangaloreans in Bombay will give a farewell entertainment to Dr. L. P. Fernandez, Chief Medical Officer of Father Muller's Hospitals, Mangalore, who is proceeding to Rome and America, at St. Ignatius School Hall, Jacob Circle, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th June, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 25th June, 1925:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 75.

Total mortality this day last year 88.

"NEW IDEAS IN EDUCATION".—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Prof. R. K. Kulkarni will deliver a lecture on "New Ideas in Education, some experiences in Europe and America", tomorrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Chairman, Schools' Committee, will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, President of the Union, will deliver a lecture on: "We the People, or We the Communities?" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.—The first of the series of classes opened by the Bombay National Convention Samiti for the detailed study of the Commonwealth of India Bill was held on Wednesday evening at the offices of the Samiti on the Hornby Road when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas gave an introductory exposition of the main principles and ideals embodied in the draft Bill.

In the next class to be held on Tuesday at 6-30 p.m., Mr. Jamnadas will take up the Bill clause by clause with comments and explanatory remarks.

LOKMANYA KANYA SHALA.—The only Institution in Bombay for giving National Education to the girls, having its classes from the Infant Class to the Matric, has re-opened after Summer Vacation. The Primary Classes for Boys and Girls are made free. The admissions of new Students are still open. Parents wishing to get their children admitted should see the Lady Principal, (Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road).

BROADCASTING OF INDIAN MUSIC.—The following programme of Indian music by Messrs. Jaoker, Sukhtanker and Karnik will be broadcast to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 metres:

1. Vocal Rag Bihag Trital "Langar Bheet" by Mr. Jaoker. 2. Vocal Rag Kalangda Dhumali "Baghu Nako Maj Kade" by Mr. Sukhtanker. 3. Vocal Rag Arahi "Pandu Nrupati" Dadra by Mr. Jaoker. 4. Harmonium Solo Dance Music by Mr. Sukhtanker. 5. Vocal Rag Khamaj Thumbri "Dole Re Johu" by Mr. Jaoker. 6 Vocal Rag Maad Kerva "Sanshaya Ka Mani Ala" by Mr. Sukhtanker. 7. Vocal Rag Malkansa Trital "Mukh More More" by Mr. Jaoker. 8. Vocal Rag Bhairavi Gazal "Mohandra Gaise" by Mr. Sukhtanker.

Official and Personal.

Telegrams have been exchanged between His Excellency the Governor of Burma and Sir Sydney Robinson, Chief Judge of Rangoon High Court, on the eve of the latter's retirement from the Bench.

CABLE ITEMS

At Hurlingham in the second of three International Army Polo Championship matches the American Army beat the British army by six goals to four.—Reuter's Special.

The Maharanee of Jodhpur has given birth to a son.—Reuter.

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MR. L. G. KHARE is taking this term separate classes for students doing elementary FRENCH or GERMAN, and for those going abroad. Apply to Mr. KHARE at Broacha Buildings, Princess Street, Kalbadevi corner, any morning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1925.

ARABINDO GHOSE.

In its nervousness over the problematical return of Sri Arabindo Ghose, the "Times of India" resembles King Herod who according to Scripture was for ever fearing lest John the Baptist should rise again from the dead. Herod had satisfactorily disposed of his criminal but he was uneasy about the risk of resurrection. Short of Sri Arabindo's decapitation, his voluntary exclusion from British India seems to have secured for our contemporary a tolerable measure of sleep and appetite. Now its health-conditions are worsened because it sees the figure of a revolutionist on the edge of Pondicherry. Its faculties of imagination and moral judgment have already been affected and it seeks to spread the scare. Though our contemporary's brow is sad, its speech is not exactly low, unless we confine the term "low" to low-bred effusions. In a column and a half the "Times" has bottled up a mixture of ill-will and vindictive animosity which is difficult of belief. We fear that the alarm of the "Times" is unfortunately for India ill-founded. Sri Arabindo has a real place in our struggle for freedom and now that Bengal is under a grave bereavement, we wish he found it possible to infuse the spirit of the country with the essence of his stern *tapasya*. As far as we know he still regards it to be so short of completion that his present return is improbable, but the acute call of his country may draw him to fill the gap of the stalwart patriot whose loss we mourn. The "Times of India" has nevertheless brooded over the matter and in the guise of a "fascinating but obscure study" of revolutionism, vilified Sri Arabindo, incited the Government to be ready and written a gloating epitaph on Mahatma Gandhi's moral authority. The pen-stabs being wide of the mark, have been executed with aimless vigour; it pleases our contemporary and does nobody any harm. The study of the revolutionary mind is more obscure than fascinating, but if it wants to know why men like Arabindo and Tilak and Das are revered by the country, it can discover the truth without any tortuous calumny. Their hearts burnt with the realisation of their country's political slavery and consumed with the zeal of freedom they forsook all worldly possessions and made an oblation of their lives through hourly service and hourly martyrdom. To the junker whose heart is, in sleek posture, buried in the abdomen, this explanation must look strange—idle fustian, emotional rage; but they are simple facts clear to anyone with sympathetic judgment and moral values. In visible result, they may appear to have failed, though we who follow the growth of self-respect stimulated by them deny failure. Every soldier of liberty, every martyr, sorely perplexes the masters who rule, but understanding can arrive only from the knowledge of the cause—"for which cause" in the words of St. Paul "we faint not, for though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day".

The heroes whose esteem vexes the "Times of India" were clear that for the redemption of India from her devitalised condition, the power of self-realisation was the one essential condition; in political parlance, Swaraj. Sri Arabindo was one of the noble throng, and to those that idealise service, to be born an Indian must be a privilege; for the condition of India is so low down at the nadir, that sons of freedom have the best field in India for the evolution of the race. Nor is this fustian when it is again a simple fact clear to the mind in moods undefiled. When Sri Arabindo entered politics, the Curzon reactionaries had bred revolutionism in Bengal. Terrorism was being met by counter-terrorism and if any impartial historian awards the palm of revolutionary crime he will hand it to the authors of despotism run mad. Sri Arabindo left the golden prospects of worldly allurement and took his stand in Bengal. He was a commanding personality, pure and sincere in his sense of devotion to the Motherland. He joined the post of duty, heedless of the machinations to implicate him in bomb-throwing episodes. Charges galore were framed but no honest judge could connect him with the physical force party. We in India know how political fret sharpens the inventiveness of the police and we had an All-India demonstration only six years ago when in the Punjab, the bureaucracy succeeded in making rebels of people like Harkisen Lal and visited them with savage reprisals by the prostitution of justice. The "Times of India" insinuates that probably Sri Arabindo is in craven dread of the jail, but to people of his vision, the whole country is no better than a jail and the point about individual location is immaterial. When in 1920, the Government got out of their jail-running muddle by the proclamation of a Royal Amnesty, it was open to Sri Arabindo to return without any threat of warrants being revived or manufactured against him. The Home Department, it is well-known, did not even simulate the frightfulness of the "Times of India"; they were, like Barkis willin'. The "Times" is however unrelenting, chiefly because the hope of reactionaries lies in the disintegration of Bengal politics through the loss of its outstanding personality. The *jo hookums* can be coaxed into petitioning for diarchy, which is a preservative solvent for autocracy, and it would be a pity to lose the spoils of Das' death through the advent of Arabindo Ghose. We understand.

To the extent Britain made use of malicious and lying propaganda in the war, she did really lose the war; for, the habit of mendacity has permeated the discussion of weaker peoples in the Empire, and we should not be surprised, however we may regret it, the concentration of venom in organs like the "Times of India". It is manifested in uncharitableness, and currility when topics of sublimer import are discussed. "Men like Arabindo Ghose" concludes the "Times" from a study of the stupid parallelism of Edmund Candler "though every now and then they deplored murders and violence were ultimately responsible for the miserable crimes to which their words incited student-revolutionaries." The "Times" is mistaken, because the responsibility rests on those who sanctify the exploitative ruin of India with accents of oozing benevolence. Whether India is fit for Home Rule or not, may be a moot point, though to us it has only one answer; but all save selfish Britons will agree that Britain is not fit to govern India to her real and maximum benefit. She can profit herself and India only on the basis of equality. In the "ultimate responsibility" of political crimes, Britain should not shirk her responsibility. It is a wonder the crimes are so insignificant if we picture Englishmen under the heel. Does the "Times" realise that those of its kidney do in turn fasten the blame of the revolutionary spirit on those who happen to be foremost in the emancipative movement in India? It abused Tilak and if it looks up the effusions of last year, it would find how nicely it connected recent crimes with Mr. Das. In his *magnum opus* a former editor of the "Times of India" declared about Sir Surendranath Banerjea: "No man has done more to turn the thoughts of immature students towards political affairs". Other times, other scape-goats; but never the stupid, devouring policy of junkers who blabber about Empire and gobble up the substance of dependencies. Those like Arabindo are as much responsible for violence as Christ is for the Crusades. These are small matters, because the "Times" is grieved about the moral disaster that has befallen Mahatma Gandhiji inviting Sri Arabindo Ghose to active public life. Mahatma's reputation is exploded, it is all over because of the inexpiable offence of interesting himself in the return of Arabindo Ghose who is described by a French philosopher as one of the Six Lights of the World. We ask the "Times" to cultivate a sense of humour if it is by mendacious imitation of Crewe House propaganda, incapable of right perspective. In Napoleon's days British children were frightened by nurse-maids with the name "Bonny". Indians are to be horrified with reference to Arabindo, but the "Times" always wanted a monthly target for its squirting of bilge-water—Tilak or Das or Shaukat Ali or Patel or Arabindo, it matters little as long as the practice is possible. The studied impertinences of the "Times" reduce it to the braggart idiocy of Prince Cloten in "Cymbeline" who when advised as to his language cried out: "When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any standers-by to curtail his oaths, ha?"

ULSTERISING BURMA.

Last week, Mr. Thurtle suggested in the House of Commons that sanction should be refused to the Burma Government's Bills providing for a tax on persons entering Burma by sea and the deportation from Burma of persons convicted of trivial offences. Earl Winterton in a typical Ministerial reply, which is one of the few things he has mastered, deprecated any prejudging of the issue which his chief will consider. Not long ago we dealt with the Burma Expulsion of Offenders' Bill one of whose main objects is to arm the bureaucracy with power to deport inconvenient politically-minded non-Burmans, particularly Indians. The Burma Tax on Sea Passengers Bill is hardly a less obnoxious measure and was passed in face of the strong opposition not only of Indian but also of the European members of the Burma Legislative Council. It is doubtful, indeed, whether an Indian province—for Burma is still that—can erect a ban against Indian immigrants through an impost on incoming non-Burmans of whom Indians form a large number. In the Legislative Assembly on March 17, Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao did, in fact, attempt to move an adjournment of the house to draw attention to the impost on the ground that inter-provincial migration was a central subject and that the tax on sea passengers was not a scheduled tax; the proposal must, therefore, have been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Home Member as usual took refuge behind a technical quibble about the Governor-General and Governor-General-in-Council which is a distinction without a difference and the President upheld his argument. But even if the sanction of the tax was a concern of the Governor-General alone, the failure of the Government of India in not objecting to a Provincial Government restricting immigration into the province was sufficiently galling to demand a discussion on the matter. The President, however, parrot-wise, repeated the technical objection against the fiscal aspect of the question without referring to the administrative action or inaction of the Central Government.

The Bill imposes a tax at the rate of Rs. 5 on everyone who enters Burma by sea. Its ostensible object, as explained in the Objects and Reasons, is to prevent the evasion of the payment of capitation-tax and *thathameda*-tax by immigrants; its real object is to check Indian immigration by means of a new tax levied under the excuse of preventing a loss through non-payment by immigrants. This disparity is not a matter of suspicious conjecture but was repeatedly revealed throughout the three days' discussion of the measure. The arguments of the Finance Member who moved it were so kaleidoscopic that at the end of the whole discussion one European member confessed his inability to understand the meaning of the preamble while another, Sir Adam Ritchie, called the Bill a "hollow sham" attempted to be passed by "circuitous ways and back drainage spaces." If the preamble was not a mockery and the measure a political jugglery, the Government should have had no objection to accepting some of the very reasonable amendments moved by the Indian members. One such wanted the reduction of the tax to Re. 1 just enough to compensate for the loss sustained by the Government through the non-payment of capitation-tax; another sought to exclude women and young persons who are not liable for capitation-tax. The Finance Member in opposing all these proposals showed unmistakably that the Government were anxious to impose an additional burden on Indians against whom the measure was primarily directed. In an able speech, Mr. Rafi argued that if the avowed intention of the measure was an honest one Indians who were living in places where there was no capitation tax for the Burman should not be made to pay: but the Finance Member who had no scruples against permitting such regional inequality in the case of Burmans could not bear the idea of an Indian in any place escaping the new impost whether he was liable for the capitation-tax or not. The Bill is hence an attempt at augmenting provincial revenue and impeding free supply of labour through a discriminative impost on a section of the people. For the moment, we shall not dwell on the extension of a tax which the Burman Nationalists have all along strenuously opposed and which is politically as iniquitous as it is economically unsound; nor shall we lay stress on the fact that far from evading the capitation-tax, the Indian immigrant pays three or four times the amount without obtaining a receipt. But we cannot ignore the wider and more serious implications of the measure which, we fear, were not adequately emphasised in the debate. Does the measure menace the unification of India and embody within it the seeds of disintegration? Because of bureaucratic governance and Blackettian Finance there are inter-provincial differences and we see that officials speaking on behalf of "Bombay" and "Bengal" indulge in mutual recriminations but there is a difference in such cases between "Bengal" and Bengalees, "Madras" and Madrasees. In the case of the Burman inhibition, however, the Burman Nationalists stood solidly for the measure, a matter which is more serious. It is probable that there are persons in Burma who exaggerate the advantages to be derived from impediments on non-Burman labour. If so, they are deluded by an economic fallacy. For one thing, Sir Morgan Webb has stated in his report that Indian labour in Burma is only supplying that demand which Burmese labour has not been able to meet. Moreover, free movement of capital and labour within a country may help the country as a whole where international competition may prove destructive. A ban on inter-provincial migration, however, is not merely an economic loss to provincial and national productivity; it also militates against the federal principle which implies that the benefit to the nation is a gain for the province. Why should citizenship then be made to depend on the arbitrary and accidental basis of geographical location rather than on the quality of common nationhood? We trust the Burman Nationalists will realise in time that the alien bureaucracy in dividing the Burman from the Indian is not moved by any consideration of the interests of either of them because they are equally opposed to its own which is to keep them both powerless against itself. For the sake of Indian unity, they should resist the bait of Ulsterisation.

Notes of the Day

The Coal Crisis.

The mining industry in England is reaching a critical point. The trade is growing worse as shown by the export returns in April which registered a sharp drop of ten million pounds from the previous month and a loss of 1s. 6d. on every ton of exported coal; some hundreds of pits are closed down and their number is increasing while as many as 120,000 miners are unemployed. Meanwhile the Joint Committee of Inquiry has not agreed on any remedies and next week the miners are meeting in a National Conference to decide how to combat the employers' new offensive against their wages. Although the precise nature of the coal-owners' proposals was yet unknown, it was generally believed that they mean to demand a repeal of the Seven Hours Act and a return to the eight hours' shift; it appears, however, that what they contemplated now is a scrapping of the present wages agreement. This proposal is not in the least likely to satisfy the men who are demanding a living wage. At the end of March last their representatives in Parliament introduced a bill prescribing a scale of minimum wages for the mining industry which would have substantially raised their wages: but the Government with their Tory majority automatically killed the measure and the miners have little hope now of improving their position through legislation during the present Parliament. It is said that the coal industry cannot bear the wage: then clearly industry stands in need of drastic reorganisation if only to provide a living wage to its employees. There is no real remedy for the coal crisis save in some sort of amalgamation of the mines and the pooling of losses and profits which would do away with the uneconomic divisions of ownership. The nation is paying the price of neglecting the sane advice of the Sankey Commission.

The Socialists and the Riffis.

M. Painleve has obtained support for his Moroccan policy by 516 votes to do. But it is clear from the circumstances preceding and attending the debate on the subject in the Chamber, whose sitting had to be suspended before the vote was taken, that the support is not so whole-hearted as it appears. The Socialists have not been particularly happy over a campaign whose object, however masked, is to suppress a brave and freedom-loving people who wish to live in peace. Before the debate took place, the Socialist Parliamentary Party had decided to resume its freedom of action. In fact the referendum of the Party on its attitude towards Government had resulted in a motion in favour of complete liberty—of action involving practically the withdrawal of support from Government, obtaining 60 votes while motions in favour of supporting Government if it acceded to Socialist wishes and of continuing its support obtained 47 and 12 votes respectively. This challenging decision was mainly the result of the complete exposure of the true nature of the French campaign against the Riffis which is frankly in conflict with the principles for which the Socialist Party professes to stand. But while the Socialists are reluctant to support such a war their reluctance to make cause with the Communist is even greater. Hence the vote of confidence which registers a base compromise which is itself a repudiation of their principles.

Stone for Bread.

Earl Winterton has gramophoned the Government communique regarding the appointment of a Brass-Hat Committee to enquire into the means of attracting Indian youths to military careers. The test of the Government's sincerity in the matter is their failure to convert the foreign garrison into a true national militia. These dilatory methods for investigating the obvious are merely meant to obstruct the introduction of any genuine plan of Indianisation of the Army. One of the "means" of attracting Indian youth is the creation of an Indian Sandhurst. Yet the late Lord Rawlinson who in 1921 accepted the expediency of a Sandhurst College in India went back on his pledge last February and opposed Mr. Raju's proposal for the establishment of such a college even as moderated to the barest limits of a just demand by Pandit Malaviya's amendment asking for a committee to enquire into the steps necessary for the purpose. Sir Alexander Muddiman wanted to water it down still further by suggesting an investigation into the feasibility of the proposal but no one was fortunately caught in the trap. In his budget discussion Sir Alexander became still more vague and indefinite and promised another enquiry into the procedure of imparting military education of which the present decision is the result. It is a response to Mr. Jinnah's political sagacity in acquiescing in the Army Estimates and will delay an imperative reform through insincere examination of the congenital inaptitude of Indians for the task. Did not Lord Birkenhead confide to a Glasgow audience recently that British civilians will be needed so long as the British Army is there?

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

BY B. F. MADON.

VIII.*:

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's Currency Policy.)

In his argument about Prices, Sir Basil Blackett has stated that the rise of approximately 12½ per cent. in Exchange had been reflected not in a reduction of the Rupee prices obtained by the exporter in this country, but by an increase in the Sterling price paid by the foreign buyer (para 41), and that the effect of the rise in Exchange had been in the main to keep Rupee prices from rising with world prices, which had been moving up outside India (para 40). This means that the manipulation of exhange had deprived our producers of 12½ per cent. of the value of their goods when world prices had been moving up. I consider this action entirely unjustified, but let us assume for the sake of argument that the action of Government was justified in the interest of the consumer. Let us take it for granted that prices had to be kept stable. Does it not follow from this that in justice to the producer, who is made to suffer now, Government should manipulate exchange once more when world prices are fallen? Does it not follow that they would then be expected to lower the exchange rate once again to 1s. 4d. or less, the action this time being intended to keep prices from falling below the present level, and to thereby protect the producer?

We may well ask the Finance Member whether he seriously proposes to rig exchange up or down by a penny or two every few years. If so, we shall be glad to have a categorical declaration of such policy; otherwise the Government would stand charged with manipulating exchange for the sake of only one section of the country and not for the interests of the country as a whole.

Prof. Keyne's Advice.

Then again another important question has to be considered. Suppose one commodity so rises in the market that depriving the producer of 12½ per cent. will not make much difference to him, while on the other hand there may be another commodity in which prices may continue so low that even the 12½ per cent. increase that the grower would have got on the basis of 1s. 4d. would still leave the price of that commodity at a very low level. We may well ask Sir Basil Blackett how he proposes to do justice to the growers of this commodity which continues at a low level. Or, are we to understand that justice to such growers is considered uncalled for? I would particularly draw the attention of my readers to the difficulties the inequalities and the injustices which would have to be faced and borne with, if we are to accept the Government's right to manipulate prices through exchange. We should also have to accept the *implication* of this policy, namely that Indian Exchange should be moved up and down every few years just to keep Indian prices at an approved level. A moment's thought would convince all those who give careful attention to this subject that such a state of things would not be tolerated in any country, because it would give enormous and highly dangerous powers to the man who might be entrusted with the manipulations of Exchange, and with human nature as it is. The consequences to the country might be disastrous. In fact, although Prof. Keynes and his small following in England tried their very

(Continued on page 8.)

Previous articles appeared on the 12th, 18th, 20th, 26th May and 6th, 16th and 24th instant.

CHINA DEMANDS APOLOGY.

NOTES TO POWERS.

ABANDONMENT OF UNEQUAL TREATIES URGED.

PEKING, June 24.

The Chinese Foreign Office has handed two notes to the Powers reiterating the general demands made at Shanghai on June 18 after the disturbances, including the cancellation of the declaration of a state of emergency, compensation for casualties, apology by European authorities, reinstatement of strikers and the payment of their wages for the period of the strike. The second note demands the abandonment of "unequal" treaties.—Reuter.

CHINESE RIOTS.

"FOMENTED BY AGENTS OF ANOTHER GOVERNMENT."

LONDON, June 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Captain Fairfax, said he had evidence that disturbances in China were fomented by the agents of another Government and close attention was being given to the situation thus created.—Reuter.

WAR AGAINST CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

CHIEF IN PARIS ARRESTED

LONDON, June 25.

Yen Ckoun Siem, the chief of the Chinese communists in Paris, has been arrested. He instigated the recent Cinese raid on the Chinese legation in Paris when the Chinese Minister was forced to sign a document supporting the Chinese extremists' views. The Minister of Interior has ordered the expulsion of a number of Chinese agitators.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

ALLEGED STUDENT PLOT.

SHANGHAI, June 25.

The police yesterday obtained information of a widespread student plot to hire motor cars and dash around the international settlement bombing and shooting the police, and have therefore ordered garages not to hire cars except to well-known customers. Volunteers and special constables have been mobilised and posted a strategic points Young Chinese are searched for arms and other precautions are being taken.

The shipping situation is worsening. The British and Japanese ocean-going ships are avoiding Shanghai.—Reuter.

TUESDAY'S SHOOTING AT HONGKONG.

CHINESE CASUALTIES.

HONGKONG, June 25.

It is authoritatively stated that the Chinese casualties in Tuesday's shooting incident do not exceed 30 killed and 70 wounded.

Stevedores and tallymen at Hongkong have struck, practically paralysing shipping.—Reuter.

REFUGEES' STATEMENT.

HONG KONG, June 24.

Refugees from Canton declare that whilst they were watching procession they saw Russian Officer calling on cadets to fire whereupon ragged fusillade was directed on Shameen killing Basquier and wounding others.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN WOMEN & CHILDREN GO TO HONG KONG.

HONG KONG, June 24.

The remaining women and children in the European quarter of Canton have left for Hong Kong.—Reuter.

CHINESE REGRET AT JAPANESE MURDER.

CANTON, June 25.

The Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has sent a letter to the Japanese Consul regretting the death of Nakadai and stating that the police have been instructed to do their utmost to apprehend the criminal.

(A Canton message of 21st June stated that an unknown Chinese shot dead Nakudai, the Japanese Treasurer of the Japanese hospital, and that the Japanese Consul had strongly protested to the local authorities).—Reuter.

RIGID 8—HOUR DAY IMPRACTICABLE.

LONDON, June 25.

The International Railway Congress in London adopted a resolution to-day by 90 to 35 votes, declaring that a rigid eight hour day was impracticable, but that each case should be examined on its merits.—Reuter's Special.

SECURITY PACT

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY

GREAT ADVANCE IN DIRECTION OF PEACE.

LONDON, June 24.

Opening the debate on the Foreign Office estiumates Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that the policy outlined in a White Paper with regard to the proposed Security Pact was the policy of the United Cabinet. said the Government desired that the policy they pursued in matters of such consequence to Britain, the Empire and the world to be the policy of all parties of the whole nation. They were endeavouring to conduct the foreign policy in the spirit of the Premier's declaration at the Lord Mayor's banquet that Government's one object would be stability and continuity. All parties had only one object, namely, to secure peace and make war impossible or at least as remote a danger as possible. No unilateral pact with the Allies against Germany could now be contemplated by the British Government.—Reuter.

ISOLATION IMPOSSIBLE.

Mr. Chamberlain said the abstention of the British Empire and Britain, particularly from the European affairs, had never served. and never would serve, the interests of peace. No nation could isolate itself, to-day, and anything seriously affecting the peace of Europe must affect every nation, belligerent or not. Our signature to the Covenant of the League was incompatible with isolation. Our safety lay not in seeking impossible isolation, but in the wise and prudent use of our influence and power to obtain peace and prevent war. Government was of opinion that it was impossible for the British Empire, or Britain, to undertake any universal extension of obligations we had already incurred as members of the League and signatories to the Covenant, and, therefore, he held that special needs of the moment must be met by special arrangements of a purely of defensive character framed in the spirit of Covenant and working in close harmony with the League and under its guidance.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that no treaty or draft treaty existed but merely a preliminary statement of what different nations felt to be possible for them to undertake and in what direction they thought they could make an advance. Our new obligations would be definitely limited to the frontier between Germany on the one hand and France and Belgium on the other, and our guarantee of frontier could not be invoked by a wrong-doer to shield him in his wrong doing. Our guarantee would become effective only if, in defiance of treaties, arbitration and obligations under the Covenant the wrong-doer resorted to force. The guarantee would then become immediately effective. If one of the parties refused to arbitrate or carry out the arbitration award, our guarantee could not be invoked to protect him though if he did that and no more we retained our liberty subject to our obligations under the Covenant to decide what action we should take.

GERMANY'S EASTERN FRONTIERS.

Dealing with the question of the eastern frontiers of Germany, Mr. Chamberlain said if for example, Germany in violation of the Covenant would come into play immediately and France would be entitled to treat this as an act of war against France but Britain in such a case would have no obligations other than those already incumbent on us in virtue of our signature to the Covenant. If on the other hand, Poland similarly attacked Germany neither France nor Britain had any obligations whatever, except those contained in Article 16 and other articles of the Treaty. The whole plan was a very large step towards disarmament by removing the fear of war. Europe was still ranged in two hostile camps. The dangers of new struggle were increasing and a new perhaps the last, opportunity was open. The situation had sensibly altered by the exchange of views of a conciliatory spirit wherein occurred the example of France's spontaneous decision to evacuate the Ruhr before the fixed date. The proposals offered a great and happy prospect of a better and more peaceful world, but would come to nothing unless Britain co-operated. He most earnestly pleaded with his countrymen to co-operate in carrying out as a national policy the proposals on which he believed the peace of the world depended and for the sake of future generations show ourselves worthy of our great traditions. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald suggested that Mr. Chamberlain ought to have made the disarmament agreement an essential part of the scheme just as Germany's entry to the League was essential. He expressed the opinion that the method of alliances was futile.

A GREAT ADVANCE IN PEACE DIRECTION

Mr. Lloyd George said all were agreed regarding the aims, but differed concerning the methods. If they could get the Pact not merely including a declaration from Germany regarding the inviolability of the Western Frontier but also one between France, Germany, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia that all questions likely to arise between the nations should be referred to arbitration, it would be a great advance in the direction of peace. If France and Germany declined to sign such a declaration they did not mean peace. In such a case Britain ought not to be in it.

Replying to the debate Mr. Chamberlain mentioned that the association of Italy in the Western Pact guarantee would be welcomed. Britain was prepared to join other great Powers at any conference for further limitation of armaments. The initiative with regard to naval matters might better come from the United States to which they owed the first decisive international act of disarmament the world had seen. The Powers with larger armies, if they were assured security, would probably take an

(Continued in column 6.)

HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

SOLID WORK MUST BE DONE.

DESHBANDHU'S LETTER TO PT. MOTILAL.

Pandit Motilal Nehhu wires from Lalhousie:—

"Chitta Ranjan Das is no more. All India is plunged in grief, and is paying its homage of love and respect. Tributes to his great qualities, and messages of sympathy are pouring in from distant foreign lands. But I, to whom he was more than a brother, have so far remained tongue-tied, stunned by the great calamity and gasping for breath night and day, under a severe relapse of asthma. I left Dalhousie on the morning of the fateful 16th to breathe the fresh air of the inner hills. The terrible news came to me the next day with cruel suddenness at Chamba and laid me prostrate. But in the agony of grief and disease, I have had moments of joy, alas, only too quickly followed by hours of distressing pain. It was Chitta Ranjan himself who brought me those moments of joy to relieve my sorrow. On the 20th instant the day I returned to Dalhousie, I found on my table a long letter of five closely-written pages, all in his own handwriting. When we parted at Patna in April, for ever, as it now turns out, we agreed not to trouble ourselves with politics during the brief rest we were allowing ourselves, and had not written to each other since. But Providence in its mercy put it into his head just three days before he passed away to write that long letter giving a lead on almost every point that is agitating the public mind. I have read and re-read that letter and for the moment enjoyed the pleasure of direct communion with him. Those moments, alas, have passed away, all too quickly, and left me to my sorrow. The only consolation which I am sure will be shared by all members of the Swaraj Party is that our Chief has left a record of his wishes which it is our bounden duty to carry out. I value this letter as the last Will and Testament of our departed Chief. The letter was confidential and not meant for publication. I may not divulge except to a very few the instructions it contains until the events to which they relate have actually happened.

I shall, however, quote one or two passages which will interest all who sorrow for him to-day. After some personal enquires he says: "I am getting better, but very slowly. The only complaint is an attack of fever once every week I get it on the 6th day. Besides this weakness.....[This sentence is obviously mutilated in transmission—Ed. B. C.]. I am determined to stick here till I am really better."

MOST CRITICAL TIME AHEAD.

And so he did, for there can be no doubt that he is "really better" now. How little did he suspect that the end was so near. Towards the end of the letter after expressing concern for my health he says: "The most critical time in our history is coming. There must be solid work done at the end of the year and the beginning of the next. All our resources will be taxed, and here we are both of us ill. God knows what will happen".

How characteristic of one who in the words of Mahatmaji "lived for Swaraj and died for Swaraj." What more can I say It is beyond me to express what I feel and language can be but a poor vehicle to express our sorrow at the calamity that has befallen us. All along the ramifications of public life wherever I look I find a void left by the death of Chitta Ranjan Das. It is impossible to measure the tremendous loss. No greater misfortune could have befallen the nation. It is not for me to say anything of his intense patriotism, his burning love of the country, his stupendous sacrifice, his unbounded generosity, his selfless devotion to the cause he espoused. All these have been gratefully acknowledged by his loving fellow-countrymen of all shades of opinion. But only those who had the privilege to be closely associated with him in his work could observe fully and admire these great qualities. His towering genius and the rare combination in him of a lofty idealism with a high order of practical statesmanship came into full play in private discussions and at Committee meetings. Never for a moment did he lose sight of the ideal in pursuing the practical and nothing practical however tempting had any attraction for him if it did not in some measure help directly or indirectly to bring us nearer to the ideal. Everything tending to destroy or delay the ideal whatever the immediate good it contained received short shrift at his hands. Truly has Mahatmaji said: "He lived for Swaraj and died for Swaraj."

FOLLOW IN DESHBANDHU'S FOOTSTEPS.

One word to the Swaraj Party and I shall have done. Our great chief has fallen, bravely fighting for the cause. He has shown us how to fight hard, fight clean, and fight on till our object is attained. All honour and glory to him. Let each one and all of us try to follow in his footsteps. Remember his parting injunction—"the most critical time in our history is coming. There must must be solid work done at the end of the year and the beginning of the next. All our resources will be taxed". Let each one of us be ready to shoulder his burden. Let us win Swaraj as he would surely have won it if he had been spared.

"BENGAL IS LIKE WIDOW TO-DAY."

MAHATMA'S LAMENT.

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

Mr. Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India" a long article on Chitta Ranjan Das recalling the several occasions on which they came together. He says: A Giant among men has fallen. Bengal is like a widow to-day. He was the hero of 100 battles. He was generous to a fault. I felt forlorn when the cruel fate snatched away the Lokmanya from us. I have not yet got over the shock, for I am yet wooing his dearly beloved deciples, but the Deshbandhu's withdrawal leaves me in a worse plight for when the Lokamanya left us the country was full of hopes. Hindus and Musalmans appeared to be united for ever."—A.P.

WILL ARABINDO COME OUT?

NO MESSAGE FROM GANDHIJI?

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 25.

With reference to the statements in the Press that Mahatma Gandhi has wired to Sjt. Arabindo Ghosh requesting him to return to Bengal and take the lead, the "Swadesamitran" correspondent at Pondicherry reports that no such telegram has so far been received by Babuji. He has received only three telegraphic invitations from other sources including one purporting to have been sent by Mr. Ghosh of the "Patrika." The correspondent adds that Babuji's message expressing grief at the death of Mr. Das has been mutilated in transit and that the telegram, as sent by the Babuji, reads thus "Chitta Ranjan's death is a supreme loss. Consummately endowed with political intelligence, constructive imagination, magnetism, driving force, combining strong will and an uncommon plasticity of mind, fair vision and tact of the hour, he was the one man after Tilak who could have led India to Swaraj."

DAS MEMORIAL FUND.

FOR MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL WORKERS.

LAHORE, June 25.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, of the All-India Khadi Board, who is on a short visit to Lahore in the course of a statement to the Press requests Mr. Gandhi to raise a C. R. Das Memorial Fund for the maintenance of trustworthy national workers throughout the country. The present lull in the national activities is due, he says, to the old workers' inability to carry on and, hence, dropping out of many. He also requests Mahatmaji to appeal to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Mazrul Haque of Patna to take the leadership of the Nationalist party in India.—A. P.

NEXT MAYOR OF CALCUTTA.

WHO WILL BE ELECTED?

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Speculation is rife over the election of the Mayor of the City of Calcutta, a vacancy having been caused by the death of Deshbandhu Das. The election will take place at the next ordinary general meeting of the Calcutta Corporation early next month. A large number of names have been suggested by various parties and interests. Among them the names of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee, Sir P. C. Roy, Lord Sinha and Sir Niratan Sarkar are seriously spoken of. Swarajist councillors and aldermen are, it is stated, anxious to elect Mr. Nirmal Chander, but it is said that there is a serious obstacle to electing him, as the firm of G. C. Chander and Company are carrying on all legal business of the Corporation at the High Court and Mr. Chander is a partner of that firm. Mahomedan opinion is strongly in favour of Mr. Surrawardy who is at present the Deputy Mayor. Name of Babu Ramataran Banerjee, a veteran councillor, is also being suggested in some quarters.—A. P.

ALL INDIA CONDOLENCES.

On account of the sad death of Deshbandhu Das a hartal was observed on the 18th inst. at Borivli and in the evening at a meeting a condolence resolution was passed.

All the Bombay Municipal Schools were closed on the 18th inst. on account of the sad demise of Deshbandhu C. R. Das of Calcutta.

The Mangalorean Catholic Association sent the following telegram to Mrs. C. R. Das:—Mangalorean Catholic Association Bombay offers you its most sincere condolence in your and India's loss.

At a general meeting of the members of th Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Association held on Saturday last, a resolution expressing deep sorrow for the death of Mr. C. R. Das was passed.

The Punjab Indian Christian Conference passed a resolution mourning the sudden and untimly death of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das.

Shri Gujarati Samaj, Indore passed a resolution recording its utmost grief at the sad and premature demise of Deshbandhu Das.

The citizens of Palanpur at a meeting passed a resolution recording the dire loss sustained by India and the family of the deceased on the untimely demise of Deshbandhu Das, who gave away all for the uplift of the poor and who was a lion in the cause of Swaraj.

At a special meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee held this morning Mr. Niyogi presiding, a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Deshbandhu Das was passed unanimously all standing. Glowing tribute was paid to the departed patriot for his various activities for the welfare of his country and for the Calcutta corporation.—A. P.

A correspondent writes:—At a meeting of the Mahomedans of Khargpur held on Friday the 19th instant resolution recording their profound sorrow at the sad death of Mr Das, protesting against the irreligious action of Emir Ali, thanking Maulana Shaukat Ali for the services rendered to the Hajis and congratulating the Riffs for their brave fight for independence were passed.

The Khandwa Bar Association on the 18th instant, passed a resolution recording its deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Das.

RISING FROM ITS OWN ASHES.

CIVIL RESISTER—THE PHOENIX.

GANDHIJI AND HIS RECEPTIONS.

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

A correspondent asks Mr. Gandhi: "How do you account for the fact that Indians and Europeans, not excluding high Government officials that were and still are opposed to the noble cause you espouse and did not join the functions you attended (except to hinder them) during your last Bengal tour, are so very enthusiastic this time over your reception? Is there any reason to believe that these people have been imbued with the noble spirit of non-violent Non-co-operation or does it prove that your power as the greatest political leader of India is on the wane if not altogether extinct?"

Mr. Gandhi answers:—"I am not aware of the hindrances Government offered during my last Bengal tour but the correspondent is entitled to draw his inference if during the present tour the authorities are enthusiastic about my receptions now that my power as the greatest political leader of India is on the wane if it is not altogether extinct. But I hope the correspondent will not make the mistake that the authorities, according to him, seem to be making; for, the power of the civil-resister is like that of the fabled bird that has the capacity of rising from its own ashes."

HEJAZ DEPUTATION.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 25.

Sayyid Tahir Addabagh, finance minister of Hashmiya Government and two other notables Shaikh Attaid and Assassi and Shaikh Ahmed Ghazzavi forming the Hejaz deputation from the King of Hejaz arrived this evening by the s. s. Naldera. They were met at the Ballard Pier by a very large crowd of Hejaz Arabs, some of whom carried Hejaz flags and a large number of local Mahomedans representing all communities, among whom were Miya Mahomed Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Messrs. Mahomedali Zainalreza, Mahomed Salim Sedrawi, Shaikh Abdul Latif Abdul Razak, Haji Mahomed Abbas, Shaikh Mostafa Benabdul Latif, Ahmed Siddik Khatri, Hakim Espahani, Aka Ali Namazi, Haji Ebrahim Bushairi, Mr. Bhacha Ali, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla, Abdul Kadir Khatkhatay, Noor Mahomed Chinoy, Maulana Shaukatali Shueb Queroshi, Aka Safdar, Moulana Mahomed Naim, Secretary Sunni Conference who has come here with a deputation from the Sunni Conference Committee of Moradabad, Sadranjoman Khoddamonabi, Zakria Manyar, Yusuf Khonji, Secretary Ahlesonnat and many other Sunnis, Khojas, and Bohra notables.

The purport of the Delegates' visit is believed to be to confer with Indian Musalmans of all sections regarding their attitude towards King Hussein, as it appears to the King of Hejaz that there is a strong section of Mussalmans in India who are favourably disposed towards Ibn Saud and his activities. The delegates after a brief sojourn in Bombay will proceed to other important centres.—A. P.

MR. SUBASH C. BOSE.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S DECISION.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation it was decided that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer should remain on leave until such time as he was able to resume his duties. Mr. J. C Mookerjee will continue to act as Chief Executive Officer in place of Mr. Bose.—A.P.

"SWARAJISTS ARE GAINING STRENGTH"

MR. S. IYENGAR'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

POSITION OF PARTY IN MADRAS.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, writes to us from Madras as follows:—

Swarajists are gaining strength in Madras and elsewhere. Mr. K. Natarajan with his step-motherly affection for the Swaraj Party suggests that Swarajists are losing ground. In his case the wish is certainly father to the thought. My not standing for the late Thyagaraja Chettiar's seat in the Madras Council was mainly due to the fact that the Swarajists in the Madras Council were very few and were not a strong and disciplined minority. The Swarajists in the Council had merged themselves in the United Nationalists. With the policy of the United Nationalists I was not in agreement, and the Swarajists as members of the United Nationalist Party had committed themselves by their speech and votes to certain policies and, in the middle of the Council period, it would not be possible for me to give a distinctive Swarajist lead to the opposition in the Madras Council. It is not at all necessary that the Swarajists should be in a clear majority in any Council, but they should at least be a strong minority with a decided Swarajist outlook. Such was not the case in Madras. Probably Mr. Natarajan's views are influenced by Mr. Satyamurthi's attack on me in his statement to the Press at Bombay before he left for England. Mr. Satyamurthi in the Madras Council was only a United Nationalist and followed their policy. I could not agree with him in many things and did not consider him to be a Swarajist in the Council following Swarajist policy. Mr. Satyamurthi, however, wrote to me from Bombay before he left for England, on the 17th May, 1925: "Having read your statement in the press I feel that perhaps you have done well in not standing." Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Prakasam were unhesitatingly of the same opinion. I may add Mr. Satyamurthi and his Council group did not put up Swarajists as candidates in the prior bye-elections at Trichy, Nellore, Kurnool and South Canara. They either put up as candidates persons calling themselves United Nationalists or kept quiet. I did not like to get into the Council in order to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of persons and parties who, I was convinced rightly or wrongly wished to pull down the Swarajya Party to the level of Moderates. I was not willing, like Mr. Satyamurthi to be led by the so-called Nationalists some of whom were almost Justice" party men and to be absorbed by them. I can assure Mr. Natrajan and other critics that the Swaraiya Party is much stronger in Madras Province than they imagine. The truth is, that those who criticise us have no programme or policy. The Swaraiya Party has unmistakably succeded both where it has had a maiority and where it has had a strong minority. If it had not either in Madras or the Punjab or other province it was due to the fact that the Congress was a divided house in such provinces.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

TERMS OF RAISING 6. P. C. LOAN OF RS. 8, 470,000.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

In connection with the application of the Calcutta Corporation to the Bengal Government for sanction to the raising of a six per cent. loan of Rs. 8,470,000 the Corporation to-day decided to inform Government that they would have the loan underwritten by one of the local banks after getting quotations subject to the usual underwriting charges.—A.P.

((Continued from column 2.)

initiative by making spontaneous proposals for the reduction of land armaments which they hitherto considered necessary for their safety. The Dominions were kept fully informed of all proceedings of the British Government and except New Zealand which expressed complete confidence in the British Government with which it was content to leave the decision, the Dominions had not yet declared themselves, but no Dominion could be committed except by its own Government acting with the support of its own Parliament.

The debate was adjourned.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, June 25.

The morning newspapers are generally restrained in their comment on the pact debate in the House of Commons. The Liberal papers especially stressing the vagueness of the Commitments, urge that the obscurities should be cleared up.

The "Times" says the debate should dispose of the puerile illusion that Government is committing the nation to vague European adventures without popular authority and approval. Mr. Chamberlain is still groping and seeking, like his predecessors, but he had something tangible to go upon namely the German proposals of February. The "Times" considers that the Pact would be a great psychological achievement if wisely framed and banish the persistent fears still tormenting the French and Germans.

On the other hand the "Daily Express" declares that Mr. Chamberlain favours a policy which will culminate in the Dominions being allowed to contract out of it. If the policy triumphs, the Empire will theoretically come to an end.—Reuter's Special.

MUST NOT RESIGN

BENGAL SWARAJIST M. L. C'S.

MR. PATEL WANTS A. I. C. C. MEETING.

A representative of "The Chronicle" interviewed Mr. V. J. Patel on the present situation. Asked what in his opinion should be the next move on the part of the Swarajists in the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. Patel said:—The withdrawal of the Transferred Subjects by the Government has made the situation very very delicate and serious, and it has been rendered still more difficult and complicated by the sudden death of Deshbandhu Das. I have had no opportunity of consulting Pandit Motilalji or any other Leader of the Party and therefore, I cannot say what advice the Party as such will give to the Bengal Swarajists.

Q:—But will you express your personal views in the matter?

A:—The matter is so important that the President of the Congress should summon an emergency meeting of the All-India Congress Committee without delay and the General Secretary of the Swaraj Party should similarly summon a general meeting of the Party on the same day and at the same place to consider the whole question and give advise to the Bengal Swarajists.

Q:—Would you advise the Bengal Swarajists to accept Ministership?

A:—Certainly not.

Q:—What should they do then? Do you think they should resign their seats?

SHOULD NOT RESIGN.

A:—Of course you will understand that I am not speaking for my Party, but am merely expressing my individual views. I do not think the Swarajists should resign their seats. On the contrary, they should fight the Government with renewed vigour and embarrass them in every possible way. They should, in a body, vote against any proposal either official or unofficial for the salary of the Ministers. They should vote down all demands for grants necessary for the purpose of carrying on the administration.

Q:—But don't you think that if a motion for the salary of Ministers is voted down, the Government would dissolve the Council?

A:—I would welcome a dissolution under such circumstances. It would provide a splendid opportunity to go to the electorate and definitely ascertain their views on the issue of non-acceptance of Ministership and refusal of all supplies to Government. If the fresh elections are fought on that distinct issue and the Swarajists are returned in a majority, there would again be a deadlock and the electorate would be morally bound to launch in a movement of non-payment of taxes.

Q:—What would you advise the Swarajists in the Bengal Council to do outside the Councils?

A:—I would advise every Swarajist all the time to be among his electorate except when the Council is in session and prepare and educate them for the next election on the distinct issue of non-acceptance of Ministership and refusal of all supplies. He should also prepare them for the eventual battle of non-payment of taxes. He should simultaneously carry on an intensive propaganda for the boycott of British goods in his constituency.

Q:—But, Mr. Patel, you know that the Swarajist group in the Bengal Council could not carry out the programme suggested by you without the help of the Nationalist group?

A:—I know it too well, and I have experienced the same difficulty in the Legislative Assembly. But I also know that there are several Nationalists in the Bengal Council who are more Swarajists than some of the Swarajists themselves and I have very little doubt that with proper handling of the situation, the Coalition will stand firm by the Policy of the Deshbandhu and will not be guilty of a great betrayal of the cause for which the Deshbandhu lived and died.

Q:—But what is your advise to the Swarajists in the event of their failure to secure the solid support of the Nationalists which is so necessary to carry out the programme outlined by you?

A:—I would unhesitatingly advise the Swarajists to continue working on their own lines independently of the Independents. They should vote against any proposal for the salary of Ministers and also do likewise in regard to the demands for grants. They should constantly move among their electors and educate and prepare them for the next election which should be contested on the issues I have indicated. They should, in their propaganda, lay stress on non-payment of taxes and boycott of British goods. In this way they will prepare the electors to return, on the one hand, a majority pledged to refuse all supplies to Government, and on the other, to start a movement for non-payment of taxes when the time is ripe for such a move.

NO "VIA MEDIA".

Q:—Is there no *via media* between the old methods of prayers, petitions and protests and the method of non-payment of taxes and civil disobedience?

A:—The methods of prayer, petition and protest were good in those days when people had faith in the *bona fides* of the British Government. Those days are gone. The bitter experience of the last few years beginning from the Punjab atrocities and ending with the acceptance by the Parliament of the recommendations of the Lee Commission, has convinced all thinking men of India that those methods will not pay. They have absolutely no faith in the *bona fides* of the British Government and they are agreed that the British Government would not yield except under circumstances which make it impossible for them to carry on. No national programme which fails to take note of this fundamental truth, will be of any avail and can merely indefinitely postpone the Country's liberation. I can think of no other movement for bringing such irresistible pressure to bear on the Bureaucracy except the one suggested by me, viz., the refusal of supplies in the legislative bodies to be followed by non-payment of taxes and civil disobedience on a large scale. We must face facts and prepare the country for the eventuality.

Q:—Do you except the electorate to return at the next elections a majority in the legislative bodies for that extreme programme?

A:—If the Congress accepts this programme from now and before it is too late and gives a clear mandate to the electorate on these lines, I have no doubt that the candidates selected by the Congress will be in a majority in most of the legislative bodies, if not in all.

Q:—What other programme should, in your opinion, be taken up?

A:—The Congress should not only capture the legislative bodies but should also set up candidates at municipal, local board and village panchayat elections throughout the country and fill these bodies with persons determined and pledged to support in their individual capacity and also through those bodies, the national movement in all its aspects and to carry out the mandate of the Congress from time to time. The Congress should re-organise, strengthen and extend Congress Committees throughout the country with a view to equip the country for the final battle. The Congress should organise a nation-wide campaign of boycott of British Empire goods in general, and the boycott of all foreign cloth in particular. The Congress should take up real and live interest in the Trade Union Movement and guide and control its activities. The Congress should without delay establish information and publicity bureaux in important foreign countries, such as England, France, Japan, Russia, America, etc., with a view to counteract the influences that are at work against Indian interests and keep the civilised world acquainted with the true state of affairs in India.

Q:—Have you seen Mr. Jinnah's interview published in newspapers the other day on the question of unity among the various political parties in the country?

A:—Yes, I have seen the statement. I entirely agree with Mr. Jinnah that the spinning franchise and the Belgaum pact must go. One they are out of the way, the Independents and Liberals will have no excuse for remaining outside the Congress. I do not agree with Mr. Jinnah that there should be a clear understanding between the Leaders of the various parties of the principles on which the national programme is to be based, before he and his friends could join the Congress. There is, of course, no harm in bringing together a few Leaders for discussing and exploring the possibilities of united political action under the Congress banner, and indeed I have been advocating such a course for some time past. I am bound to say however that whether the Leaders agree or not, none of them should keep away from the Congress because of his differences with the majority. What is necessary is that all parties should have full and fair opportunity both in the Subjects Committee and the Congress to influence the final decisions.

Q:—But under the existing condition of things, the Independents and the Liberals will have no voice in the national programme and how do you expect them to agree to such a programme?

A:—I would ask the All-India Congress Committee to recommend a change in the constitution of the Congress to be adopted at a Special Session of the Congress, if necessary, and the national programme may be settled at the ordinary session at which all the parties will be fully represented.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

Q:—What changes would you propose in the Constitution?

A:—I would suggest that all the elected members of the legislative bodies and all presidents of district boards and city municipalities, who are members of the Congress should be ex-officio delegates to the Congress. I would similarly include as ex-officio delegates all members of the Executive Committees of the Swaraj Party, the Liberal Federation, the Muslim League, the Central Khilafat Committee, the Hindu Mahasabha, the All-India Non-Brahman Association and other important bodies. I would further provide that the number of delegates elected by the Congress organisations, shall not fall below 50 per cent. It would also be necessary to give some definite representation to all these bodies in the All-India Congress Committee. These are, of course, mere suggestions and may take the shape of concrete proposals after an informal meeting of select Leaders and be placed before the All-India Congress Committee. Whilst I would ask the Congress to make changes in the Constitution on these lines the least I would expect of all these bodies is to provide in their Constitutions that no person who is not a member of any Congress organisation could be a member of any of them, the central idea being to gradually absorb all of them into the Congress, thus making the Congress really great and truly representative.

WANTED A. I. C. C. MEETING.

Q:—Will you briefly summarise your ideas as to what you would like to be done immediately?

A:—A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee should be convened immediately. That meeting should decide to recommend to the Congress the revision of the yarn franchise and the Belgaum pact. The Committee should also in consultation with the Swaraj Party, advise the Bengal Swarajists regarding their future attitude in the Bengal Council. The Committee should recommend that the Congress should adopt the political programme of the Swarajists, with such modifications as may be considered necessary. The Committee should then appoint a committee of about 15 to 20 leaders belonging to various political parties to consider and formulate a national programme to be placed before the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The Committee should appeal to other organisations to consider whether their existence is at all necessary, and if so, whether they should provide a rule in their constitution that every member of any such organisation shall be a member of the Congress. The Committee should discuss and refer the question of changing the constitution on the lines suggested by me, to the committee of Leaders. The report of that committee should be considered by another meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, who should decide to convene a Special Session of the Congress to adopt the changes in the Constitution to enable the representatives of all parties to take part in the ordinary session of the Congress in December next. The national programme may be finally determined in that session in which all parties will have a voice.

ALL PARTIES MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

NAWAB ISMAIL KHAN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

LAHORE, June 24.

Nawab Ismail Khan, member of the Legislative Assembly has been elected President of the All-Muslim Parties Conference to be held in Amritsar, during the third week of July. Invitations have been to about 300 prominent Musalmans all over the country to attend the Conference. It is stated that among other things the Conference will consider the advisability of having a Tabligh (conversion) organisation for the whole of India and of dividing the work of the different associations which are engaged in the propagation and maintenance of Islam and the preparation of a programme of Tanzim and the establishment of a Muslim bank, the establishment of arbitrations boards for the settlement of disputes, the protection of mosques and other charitable and religious endowments and establishment of maktabs. The Conference will also discuss the question of the Hindu Muslim position in Indian politics and other kindred matters.—A.P.

ALL MUSLIM PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

AMRITSAR, June 24.

A strong Reception Committee has been formed here in connection with the forthcoming session of the All Muslim Parties Conference which commences sitting on 16th July. Dr. Kitchlew and Sheikh Sadiq Hassan have been appointed provincial President and Secretary respectively.—A. P.

NIMUCHANA SHOOTING AFFAIR.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA'S STATEMENT.

UDAIPUR, June 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued an authorised statement to the effect that no agreement has so far been reached between the Maharaja of Alwar and himself in connection with the enquiry into the Nimuchana shooting affair. The Pandit has left for Ajmere.—A.P.

"DISCREDITS ITSELF."

SIMLA OPINION ON OFFICIAL DENIAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 24.

It is affirmed by the Government of India that the statements which have appeared in the press regarding the decisions arrived at by the Secreary of State and the Governor-General are "unauthorised and in many respects inaccurate." The publication of the real facts may not be authorised, will never, perhaps, be authorised and will, perhaps, be reserved for a statement by Lord Birkenhead himself in the House of Lords or to a speech which Lord Reading will deliver in Simla on the 20th August. But to attempt to indirectly discredit the statements published by the "Statesman" is to attempt the impossible. Every sane minded politician in Simla smiles at the official denial and confirms the forecast published. Every one who knows the brief with which Lord Reading set out on his mission cannot but laugh at the simplicity with which Government now endeavour to tell the Indian public that the published statements are inaccurate. The communique observes that the statements are in many respects inaccurate but the fact of the matter is that they are entirely accurate and cannot be challenged. But, the Government does not want to terrify the people and give room for agitation. He who runs can, however read the implications of every word of the reactionary decisions arrived at between Lords Birkenhead and Reading. The communique, no doubt, adds that no decisions can in any sense be arrived at until His Majesty's Government have considered the policy to be adopted; but we all know that what a great Viceroy and a greater Secretary of State have decided between themselves after full consideration of the briefs from both India and England cannot and will not be altered by even "His Majesty's Government." The official denial, therefore, discredits itself and there is not one person of note in Simla to believe in the earnestness of this partial denial of hard facts.

On the other hand further evidence is available in Simla of reactionary tendency. But for practial proofs of such evidence one has only to wait a few weeks. It will come first in the shape of the constitution and terms of reference of the Public Services Commission and secondly in every attempt of Government to repudiate the "concessions" of the Lee Commission.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

best to make England adopt the policy of management of currency; the great body of financial opinion in England was solidly against it, and the suggestion was considered and authoritatively rejected by the Committee recently appointed by the British Government to consider the return of England to the Gold Standard, and as we all know they advised an immediate return to the Gold Standard, and the British Government accepted and immediately acted on this recommendation. The Committee say in their report that the alternatives before them were

1. to return to the Gold Standard, and
2. to attempt to find a basis for the currency unit other than gold.

And then say that *the second alternative in the form of proposals for substituting price level of commodities in general for gold as the regulating principle of the Currency had been fully and carefully explained in evidence before them and that they had come to the conclusion that as a practical present-day policy for England there was in their opinion no alternative comparable with a return to the former gold parity of the Sovereign, and that they were supported in this conclusion by the overwhelming majority of opinion both financial and industrial that had been represented in the evidence placed before them.* The reason why the British Government and financial opinion in London discarded the advice of Prof. Keynes was that they felt, to put it in the words of Mr. McKenna that the Gold Standard was itself the best regulator of prices, that it was an international measure of value common to all and mutually and universally accepted, that it was automatic in operation, and that it relieved the Central Currency authority of responsibility which might not always be discharged with the knowledge and judgment indispensable for the prosperity of the national trade. Mr. Goodenough of Barclays Bank put it ever more emphatically when he insisted that a free gold market for London was the surest guarantee for stability in word prices and for confidence, both of which were essential to good trade.

Unfortunately, in this country, the Government seems to have made the policy advocated by Prof. Keynes as their own, and are still refusing to put India back on the gold standard, although every British dominion has already done it.

I shall now consider some of the effects of Government's management of prices, and will try to show how unfair it has proved.

Wages vs. Prices.

The consideration of this question will involve the consideration of who the producers and the consumers are and what is their importance in the population of this country and why their interests should be in conflict. This leads to a consideration of the meaning of the terms "wages" and "prices."

It seems to the layman that these two terms must necessarily indicate two quite different things, because he constantly hears that the wage-earner is suffering from rise of prices, and he, no doubt, thinks that prices are the result of the work of some satanic agency, and that Government must keep them from rising. Such laymen would, no doubt, stand aghast if anybody were to argue that it was part of the duty of Government to take the necessary measures to keep wages down, and would at once say that the Government was in league with the capitalist. It is, therefore, very necessary to begin by understanding the real nature of wages.

What are Wages?

Of course we all know that the money that a servant gets from his employer is the wages of such servant, bue let us look deeper. Why does the employer pay the money to the servant? Is it mere charity? No. The employer yays for the work that the servant does, which means that *the employer really buys the labour of the servant with such money.* In short, *the wages of the servant is the price at which he has agreed to sell his labour* to his employer. This applies to all kinds of servants from the Finance Member, the Bank Manager or the General Manager of a big Company down to the humblest peon in the office or the humblest unit in the Municipal service. Each of them merely sells his labour (made more or less efficient through study and brain-power) to his particular employer, and I am sure each of this category of labourers would simply scout the very idea that his wage should remain at the same figure as when he joined the service so much so that in most lines of service the employee asks for, and is offered, definite prospects of gradual increase of his pay, and even then *it is considered perfectly legitimate... for such employee to go and sell his labour elsewhere to a higher bidder.* In other words, it is considered perfectly legitimate for a servant to leave a certain service where he may be getting say Rs. 100/- a month and go elsewhere if they pay him Rs. 125/-.

As most of my readers belong to the urban population they will think that all this was well-known to every body, and that ther is no need for me to elaborate such common-places of life. But *the point I wish to make and to emphasise is that it is considered the most natural thing in the world for a man to go and sell his labour in the highest market.* No-body will listen to the complaints of the buyer of this labour, namely, the employer, that the servants going elsewhere causes him great inconvenience and that he is thereby compelled to pay a higher price for other similar labour. In fact, modern ideas of the liberty of the worker have developed so far, that in most civilized countries there are stringent laws against the employer tying down his labour under long contracts, so much so that such contracts can be held to be waived on the ground of unconscionable terms or unduly long period of liability for service under the same employer.

(to be continued)

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CITY.

GOVERNMENT'S RECALCITRANT ATTITUDE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

The Corporation considered the Primary Education Committee's report regarding the liability of Government to contribute to the cost of primary education in Bombay. The report stated that Counsel, Mr. Desai is very strongly of opinion that in view of the liberal attitude which Government have all along adopted in this matter every effort should be made to arrive at a compromise between Government and the Municipality without recourse to legal proceedings. The Schools' Committee have also communicated their opinion to the effect that no legal proceedings should be taken against Government in the matter.

The Committee agreed to the proposal that legal proceedings should not be taken against Government and that negotiations should be re-opened with them with a view to arriving at a compromise in the matter.

Dr. A. Viegas moved that the report be recorded and the President be asked to re-open negotiations with Government for arriving at a compromise.

Sir V. A. Dabholker moved that the question be adjourned for one month and that the President, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Fazul Ibrahim, and the Chairman of the Schools' Committee, be asked to open negotiations with Government and be certain what liability they were willing to bear in regard to Primary Education in the city. He said it was better to open negotiations with Government in the matter, than to take legal proceedings.

Mr. V. J. Patel did not agree with the mover of the proposition. The matter had been hanging fire for several years and Government had consistently and persistently refused to carry out the promise which they had made in 1918. They were bound under the agreement to pay to the Corporation half the cost of primary and compulsory education in excess of the expenditure on education in 1918. The legal opinion was that the Corporation had a very strong case, but counsel had no business to give advice on points which were not referred to them and ask the Corporation to come to a compromise in the matter. He moved that the Commissioner be asked to take legal action in the matter against Government.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia did not agree with Mr. Patel that it would be undignified on the part of the Corporation to go to Government and open negotiations with them.

COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

The Municipal Commissioner after giving a history of the case said when Government promised to give them half the cost the Corporation thought that their liabilities would be only nine lakhs and not 25 lakhs as they were now expected them to be. Government had attached the condition of supervision to their promise to pay half the cost, and it was not a bad thing.

Mr. Nariman:—Government interference!

Continuing said the Commissioner, Government also had taken legal opinion and they too had a legal case, though not perhaps a moral case. The Corporation's legal advisors had told them that they had a legal case, but that it would be better to come to an understanding with Government. The only alternative to be a compromise was protracted legal proceedings costing them lakhs of rupees and possibly about five years to get a decision from the High Court.

Mr. Fazul Ebrahim supported Mr. Patel. The House, he said, was ready to spend lakhs and crores of rupees to vindicate the prestige and honour of the Corporation!

Mr. H. P. Mody said there was a strong case for re-opening the case with Government and he moved that the matter be adjourned for one month and that in the meantime the President and others be asked to re-open discussion with Government and ascertain from them on what conditions they would be prepared to bear half the cost of Primary Education in the city.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was surprised at the enormous patience of the Corporation in the matter. Counsel's opinion was so strong and conclusive that he was surprised at the Commissioner's getting up and trying to befog the issue by irrelevant matter.

Mr. Mody's amendment was then put to vote and carried by a majority. It was then adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next, 3-40 p.m.

OLDHAM BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, June 24.

The bye-election at Oldham consequent on the appointment of Sir Edward Grigg as Governor of Kenya has resulted as follows:—

Wiggins (Liberal	26,325:
Tout (Labour)	21,702.

There is no change.—Reuter.

COAL INDUSTRY CRISIS.

QUESTION REFERRED TO T. U. CONGRESS.

LONDON, June 24.

A meeting of the Executive of the Miners' Federation presided over by Mr. Herbert Smith, to-day accepted the report of the miners' representatives on the joint Sub-Committee of Inquiry into the coal industry but pending receipts of the coal-owners' detailed proposals adjourned till 2nd July, a day before the National Delegate Conference. Mr. Herbert Smith declared that the miners would use every effort to fight longer hours and lower wages. The executive decided to submit the whole position to the Trade Union Congress.

OWNERS' PROBABLE DEMAND.

It is understood that in view of the opposition to the foreshadowed effort to obtain legislation for the extension of seven hours' day, owners are not likely to include a longer working day in their proposals, and their demands will probably be confined to the readjustment of wage on the basis of probable cuts in the percentage of the rate.

MR. THOMAS ON "GRAVE INDUSTRIAL POSITION."

Mr. Thomas at Derby referred to the very grave industrial position with which the country was faced as regards the mining trouble and he refused to believe that a solution could not be found.—Reuter.

VYKOM SATYAGRAHA.

GANDHI-PITT PACT NOT BROKEN.

VYKOM, June 25.

The report from Trivandrum stating that the Satyagraha volunteers here have broken the Gandhi-Pitt pact and advanced towards the temple is misleading. Mr. Pitt, the Commissioner of Police, who visited the troubled area states that he was satisfied that the Satyagrahis had not broken the pact. Therefore, no need existed for the restoration of the police pickets. Satyagrahis were not out of control. They overstepped the old boundaries only on being definitely permitted by the local authorities to advance.—A. P.

VICEROY AND INDIAN RED CROSS.

"MAKE IT A NATIONAL MOVEMENT."

SIMLA, June 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of a speech at the combined annual general meeting of the Indian Council of St. John Ambulance Association and the Indian Red Cross Society in the Council Chamber at the Viceregal Lodge to-day said:—

"Until the movement commands the enthusiastic support of a number of ordinary citizens its scope must be limited. It is necessary to awaken the civic sense, the movement must be spontaneous and genuine. It must penetrate from the towns into the villages and become a reality to the common people. These conditions of healthy growth are fully recognised by those who direct the movement whether in the provinces of British India or in the Indian States. I merely wish to emphasise the fact that for its real success the people of India must depend on) themselves. It must be a national movement not an exotic one and it must enlist the vivid personal interest of the best type of patriot."—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 25.

The following were the closing quotations in the Calcutta Share Market, to-day:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 70, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 100/7, 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 96/6, 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 101, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 104/7, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 105/4.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 17/8, Kesoram 3/6.

Jutes:—Auckland 343/8, Bally pref 104/8, Champdany 174, Clive 38, Craig 4/12, Dalhousie 372, Fort William 363, Hooghly ord 70/8, Hooghly pref 15, Howrah 40. Lansdowne 276, National 28/6, Orient 195/8, Presidency 8/4, Reliance 60/10, Standard 388, Waverley 6/14.

Coals:—Aldih 28, Bataboni 9, Bengal 480, Bokaro and Ramgur 21/4, Borjea 15/4, Burrakur 24/2, Equitable 15/4, Ghusick and Muslia 12/2, Jainty Central 5/8, Jainty West 2/14, North Damuda 5/8, Phularitand 1/8, Semla and Kendra 8/4, Standard 48/4, Sutikdih 3.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six and one eighth pence.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

WEST YORKS BEAT A. F. I.

In a second division fixture decided on the Cooperage the West Yorks beat the Bombay Battalion to the tune of 2 goals. Play was not of a startling nature the Yorks being easily the better side. Their halves form a valuable asset to the team and once these are passed, the backs form another stiff proposition to tackle. Peach was the life and soul of the forwards and it is surprising what a lot of energy can be concentrated in such a small mass.

The game opened evenly and for ten minutes both goals were in danger. But after Peach had scored the first goal for the Yorks, the A. F. I., defence slackened and Pulleston was able to run through and score the second. After the interval Boyne was much in evidence his passes being accurate and well placed. The Battalion defence was sorely tried and Crisp had to play very well to keep his opponents from scoring. Some of his saves were extremely smart and indeed he has improved wonderfully. The Yorks could not improve on their score and retired winners by two goals.

West Yorks "B":—Young; Eckard and Gill; Binns, Boyne and Woolslins; Jackson Pulleston, Peach, Goodwin and Milnes

Bombay Battalion A. F. I.:—Crisp; Traber and Fox; Cohen, Leontzini and Giles; Mitten, Long, Mantle, Sneddon and D'Agorne.

Referee:—Segt. Lowe, R. A. S. C.

IRISH DERBY.

LONDON, June 24.

At Currah the Irish Derby resulted as follows:—

Zionist (5 to 2 against) 1.
Warminster (8 to 1) 2.
Brighter London (100 to 8) 3.
Eight ran. Won by one length and a half six lengths between the second and third.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, June 24.

A small crowd of enthusiasts at Wimbledon to-day indulged in persistent barracking hoping to draw out competitors. Rain ceased at 5-20 p.m. and play opened on two courts which had been covered at 5 25. It was again interrupted, but at 6-15 it was continued.

Borotra and Lacoste beat the Indian Davis Cup players, Jagat Mohun Lal and Doctor Fyzee, by 2—6, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3 in Men's Doubles.

The crowd then stampeded to the centre court to see Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan defeat Mrs. Lyett and Miss Colyer by 6-0, 6-4 in Ladies' Doubles.

These matches, which were both first-round contests, concluded day's programme.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 25.

In the second round of the Wimbledon tournament Jacob beat Australian Fotheringham 6/2, 7/5, 6/0.

In the third round Lal beat Pennycuick 6/2, 6/3, 6/3.—Reuter's Special.

GOLF AT PRESTWICK.

LONDON, June 25.

At Prestwick, the open golf Championship proper of seventy-two holes—36 to-day and the same number to-morrow—opened to-day in glorious weather. There are in all 83 competitors.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 24.

The following are the closing scores in the county matches that began to-day:—

Warwickshire vs. Surrey At Birmingham.—Surrey 376 (Shephered 57, Hobbs 215, Calthorpe four for 68). Warwickshire 56 for one.

Yorkshire vs. Hampshire At Hull.—Hampshire 139 (Maculay four for 40 Kilner four for 63). Yorkshire 118 for two.

Northamptonshire vs. Notts At Northampton:—Northamptonshire 156. (Staples seven for 67). Notts 199 for eight (Carr 95).

Lancashire vs. Leicestershire At Manchester.—Leicestershire 205 (Tyldesley five for 19. Macdonald four for 72), Lancashire 133 for three. (Makepeace 50).

Gloucestershire vs. Oxford University At Bristol.—Oxford University 188 (Dennett four for 62). Gloucestershire 59 for one.

Somerset vs. Cambridge University At Bath.—Cambridge 437 for eight (Dawson 87, Lowe 83, Duleepsinhji 130, Enthoven 62 not out).

Owing to rain, no play was possible in Essex vs. Sussex match at Colchester.—Reuter's Special.

SNOOKER IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VS CALCUTTA.

The dancing craze at the leading hotels in Bombay has evidently been eclipsed by a Snooker craze which was initiated on Wednesday night by Mr. Bilimoria, proprietor of the Majestic hotel. The match for the championship and for a handsome cup presented by Messrs. Lund and Blockley, was between Mr. B. Banvard (ex-Calcutta) and Mr. P. Navin (Bombay). It was an exceedingly interesting game, witnessed by over 200 billiard enthusiasts, including several ladies. Mr. Banvard, who had a touch of fever recently, was clearly out of form, or perhaps, it was the unfamiliarity of the table at the Hotel Majestic that placed him at a discount from the start.

Mr. Navin on the other hand, was right on form, and on the evening's play he would appear to have but few rivals in Bombay.

The chief breaks were:—

Navin—206x83x64.
Banvard—199x87x66.

On behalf of Mr. Roberts of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, the cup was presented to Mr. Navin by Mr. Siddelly, the oldest resident of the Hotel Majestic

Mr. Spencer, the Manager of the Hotel Majestic finally announced amid cheers, that a return match between Mr. Navin and Mr. Banvard will take place on July 7, at Watson's Hotel.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, relinquished charge of the office of the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 13th June in the afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, relinquished charge of his office as Puisne Judge of the High Court at Bombay, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hormuzdyar Cooverji Coyajee, LL.B., assumed charge of the office at Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court at Bombay on the 15th June, in the forenoon.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of his office as Acting Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 13th June, in the afternoon.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, Superintendent, Deccan Convict Gang, is granted leave on average pay for six weeks from the 15th June 1925 or the date of relief.

Mr. A. E. Kateli, Jailor, Deccan Convict Gang, to act as Superintendent, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. B. Plunkett, pending further orders.

Mr. N. S. Lokur, LL. B., to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. Nadirshah Nesarvanji Master to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. B. N. Sanjana, LL.B., pending further orders.

Mr. Behram Naoroji Sanjana, LL.B., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Jairav Hanumantray Chinmulgund, LL.B., is confirmed as a Second Class Subordinate Judge with effect the 4th May 1924.

Mr. P. J. Athside to be Deputy Superintendent of Police. Aden, vice Mr. E. Barnes, reverting.

Mr. D. J. O'Flynn, Acting Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted leave on average pay for one month and seventeen days from the 15th June 1925, on relief by Mr. J. H. Sanders.

Mr. M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. G. H. Guggali, I.C.S.

Mr. G. H. Guggali, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. Chunilal J. Patel, reverting.

Mr. Davaram Shamdas Punjabi to act as Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Shersing Toursing proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Narayan Hulyal, on termination of his special duty, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Poona, vice Mr. K. K. Abhyankar reverting.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 30th October 1925 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved on average pay for two months and two days.

Major H. M. Wightwick to be Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property, Aden, from the date on which he takes over charge, vice Major B. R. Reilly, O.B.E.

Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information, to act as Director, Labour Office, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge, pending further orders.

Dr. P. V. Gharpure, M.D. (Bom.), to be Honorary Physician to the Out-patient Department of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Captain R. H. Malone, M.D., I.M.S., Acting Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, is granted leave on average pay for four months combined with furlough under military rules for two months and study leave for six months with effect from the 20th June 1925 or subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

Dr. K. A. Gandhi, D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, to be Assistant Director of Public Health, Guzerat Registration District, vice Dr. J. L. Pinto, D.P.H.

Dr. J. L. Pinto, D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health, Guzerat Registration District, to be Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, vice Dr. K. A. Gandhi, D.P.H., and to act as Director, Belgaum Vaccine Institute, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel W. O'S Murphy, I.M.S.

Lieut.-Colonel Krishnaji Vishnu Kukday, L. M. & S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.). L.F.P.S. (Glas), I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Central Provinces for appointment as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces.

Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Anthony, M.B., C.M. (Edin.). F.R.C.S.E. I.M.S., to act as Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, vice Lieut.-Colonel K. V. Kukday, L. M. & S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.), I.M.S., till the return of Major-General A. Hooton, C.I.E., K.H.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. Lond.), D.T.M. (Liverp.), I.M.S.

Major A. N. Thomas D.S.O., M.R.C.S (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, in addition to his own duties from the date on which Colonel Kukday relinquishes charge till the date of relief by Lieut.-Colonel Anthony.

Mr. A. B. DeSouza, I.C.E., Superintending-Engineer, to retire from the service at the end of the leave granted to him.

Mr. H. A. MacArthur, Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for three months and twenty-eight days only with effect from 1st June 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. L. E. Greening, A.M.Inst.C.E.; Mr. W. H. E. Garrod A.M.Inst.C.E.; Mr. A. E. Sharpe, P.Sc. (St Andrews), A.M.Inst.C.E.; and Mr. Shantaram Balkrishna Rege, B.E., to be permenent Executive Engineer.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.E.I., to be an additional member of the Legislative Council, Bombay, for the purposes of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act 1915, introduced in the said Council.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was some rain during week in parts of Presidency proper. It was not insufficient for the commencement of general sowing. Lands are being prepared for sowing of kharif crops which continues in parts where moisture is sufficient. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. In Sind water in canals is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

INDIA'S COAL INDUSTRY.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF TRADING BOARD.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

At the Conference between Sir Charles Innes and the members of the Executive Committee of the Indian Federation Sir Charles Innes said that the trouble was over production, and the output had outrun demand. He expressed his full concurrence in the view taken by the Coal Committee that the quality and price were the crux of problem, but he laid more stress on the quality. Government had provisionally decided to form a Trading Board and wanted the Federation to express their opinion if they were in favour of it. A bill on this subject was under preparation and if the mining interests agreed to such a board bill would be proceeded with. The Committee of the Federation expressed their acceptance in principle with the proposal of the formation of a Trading Board.

Sir Charles Innes further stated that he had decided to refer to the Tariff Board the question as to how far the Indian coal trade needed an increased duty on all foreign coal generally. He was unable to refer the question of the bounty on export to the Tariff Board.

Rai Bahadur A. C. Banerjee on behalf of the Federation submitted a statement to Hon. Sir Charles Innes showing the present deplorable position of the coal trade and praying for relief from Government. The Committee proposals were (1) the question as to how far an increased duty on foreign coal imported into this country and a bounty, either direct or indirect, on coal exported to foreign ports are necessary in order to protect the Indian coal industry be immediately referred to the Tariff Board, (2) that the rail freights on coal reduced by 25 per cent (3) that the system of "to pay" consignment be reverted to.

CONSULTATION WITH I. M. FEDERATION.

Sir Charles Innes said he had come to consult the Indian Mining Federation on the several recommendations made by the Indian Coal Committee, but he Federation placed before him different sets of demands. Sir Charles Innes declared that Government had practically decided the abolition of the coal Transportation Office in October last, but were waiting for the report of the Coal Committee. This was approved of by the Federation.

With regard to the grant of an increase rebate of export coal Sir Charles Innes announced that provided the grading system was agreed to by the mining interests they would accept the recommendations of the Coal Committee for a further increase of fifty per cent. of the present rate of rebate and the waving of the Port Commissioners charges to four annas. He was unable to refer the question of bounty on export to the Tariff Board.—A.P.

With regard to reduction of railway freights he was unable to make any definite statement. The proposal of a reduction of ten per cent. on the present rate traffic of over 400 miles was being examined, but that would involve a sacrifice of the railway revenue to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs. Referring to the question of the prepayment of freight. Sir Charles Innes hoped he would be able to meet the wishes of the Federation.—A.P.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FACILITIES FOR SHIPMENT OF MANGANESE ORE.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd instant, proposals for the provision of additional facilities for shipment of manganese ore from the Docks were considered. The Board decided that the schemes for providing railway sidings to the non-rail served berths in the Prince's and Victoria Docks and the installation of special mechanical loading plant at No. 17 berth, Alexandra Dock, should be abandoned as the reduced exports of manganese ore and the limited facilities afforded by the proposed schemes would not justify the expenditure involved.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-6

London, June 24.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½
Silver ready d. 32-7
Silver forward d. 32-6
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet, America and China bought, China sold, Market closed uncertain but steady at present.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 25

Ready:—21-4
Vaida, Asad.—Opeing 21-3, highest 21-3-9 at 6 p.m. 21-3-9
Vaida, Sravan—Opening 21-3-3, highest 21-4-0 at 6 p.m. 21-4.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida, Asad—Opening 0-2-0.
Valda, Sravan—Opening 0-4-6
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 25

Ready:—73-7
Vaida, Asad—Opening 73-5, highest 73-8, at 6 p.m. 73-5
Vaida, Sravan—Opening 73-3, highest 73-8, at 6 p.m. 73-6
Teji Mandi—
Vaida, Asad—Opening 0-14-0
Vaida, Sravan—Opening 1-8-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

FREIGHT OF COAL

London, June 24.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

RUBBER

London, June 24.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 32/- June/July sellers.
Tone:—Firmer
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 38/- June sellers.
TTon:—Firm on further advance in New York.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 39/- June paid buyers.

BARLEY

London, June 24.

Karachi Barley 40/- July/Aug sellers.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW

London, June 24.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 46/6.
Finest Austrian Mutton Tallow 47/-.
General Tone of Tallow Auction fair offers—poor demand.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, June 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	0	0
Century	0	15	6
E. D Sassoon	0	15	0
Elphinstone	0	15	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/10 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	0
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	3	6
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	9
Pearl per lb.	1	5	3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	9
Kohinoor per lb.	1	5	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	0
David per lb.	0	0	0
Tata per lb.	1	3	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	3	9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	3	6
Western Mill per lb.	0	0	0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
	Rs.	a.	p.
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	7	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	10	0
Phoenix per piece	5	10	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	10	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5	10	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	0	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	0	0
Bombay United per piece	6	8	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	0	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearls Pabaney	10	12	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	3	9
Textile	1	4	0
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	0

A. NORDEN AND CO.'S CABLE.

Bombay, June 25.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., received on Thursday the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York dated 24th instant:—

"Eased on rain reported north-west Texas."

OTHER CABLES.

Their other New York friends cable as under:—

"Reduction government pars reduces yield basis indicating crop probably below previous expectations. Unless very favourable weather expect further deterioration and sharp advance."

SHARES

London, June 24.

Hongkong Bank £127 1/2.
Chartered Bank 19 1/4.
National Bank 46 1/2.
P. and O. Bank 10 1/2.
Eastern Bank 6 1/4.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

25-6-25.

Market opened steady in the neighbourhood of yesterday's closing rates, and remained practically dull all throughout. Sellers predominating. Market closed easier on account of bulls unloading.

Dyeing closed at Rs. 777-8-0 Century at Rs. 336-4. Fazalbhoy at Rs 788-12.

In the miscellaneous there were buyers of Imperial Bank contributary at Rs 368-12. Specially in Tata Hydros sellers predominated resulting in the rate going down by Rs. 20.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India.. ..	50	3	73
Baroda..	50	4	73
Central Co-operative..	50	7½	45
Central..	25	1½	22-12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1417-8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	366-4
Union	7½	..	3-10
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7
Central India Mining..	10	4-8	25-8
Indian Cement O. ..	250	..	26-4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	40
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	125
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpura	10	8—0	45-8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	820
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	111-8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	932-8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	71-4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	180
Scindia Steam ..	30	17-0	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	2 p.c.	427-8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	895
Tata Hydro-Elec. P...	1,000	7 p.c.	855
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	93
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	80
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	355
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	507-8
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	206
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	30-35	975
Indian Cotton.. ..	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India ..	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	660
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	630
Volkart U. P. ..	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	140
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125	12-8	340
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	77-8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	9-4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	6	4-5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	
Jost Engineering ..	100	17-8	235
Mckenzie	50	7-8	100
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	335
Port Canning	1,000	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	50	645
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	..	25
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	92
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	42-8
Thacker	50	..	11-8
Telephone	50	1	200
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			23
Empire of India Life..	50	22-8	420
Jupiter..	15	..	4-12
New India	25	1-0	12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	8-8
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	420
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	777-8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	480
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	45
Century	100	20	336-4
Central India O. ..	100	16	480
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	200
Ceylon	100	..	47-8
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100	7-8	105
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	210
Currimbhoy	250	..	330
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	..	580
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1-
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	310
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	117-8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	20	788-12
Finlay	100	20	120
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	101-4
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	201-4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	...
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	377-8
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	100
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	6	77-8
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	350	4600
Madhorao Scindia ..	100	..	40
Madhowji Dharamsi..	100	..	250
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2300
Mathradas	100	..	130
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	102-8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur..	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	117-8
New City of Bombay	100	10	200
New Great Eastern ..	200	10	311-4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	50	..	51-4
Pearl	250	10	461-4
Phoenix	100	15	430
Planet	100	..	25
Premier	100	..	55
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	45
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapore	1,000	1200	9300
Simplex	250	..	105
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	95
Standard	500	100	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	440
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	45
Vishnu Cotton O ..	500	90	1675
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance				390
Bombay Cotton				420
Bombay Dyeing	790	787-8	780	772-8
Century ..	346-4	343-12	342-8	336-4
Central India ..	456-4	452-12		452-8
Celaba Land ..	105	.. ..	..	..
Crescent ..	212-8	207-8	..	210
Edward Sassoon				117-8
Fazulbhoy ..	800	792-8	788-12	786-4
Finlay				120
Globe				50
Gokak				101-4
Indian Bleaching				201-4
Indere Malwa	377 8	375	..	373-12
Kohinoor				1050
Madhowjee				250
Mathuradas				130
Meyer Sassoon				102-8
Mysore				117-8
New Great ..	315	..	..	310
Pabaney				310
Pearl ..	465	462-8	457-8	458-12
Phonix				430
Simplex ..	116-4	115	95	105
Swadeshi ..	443-12	441-4	..	440
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mill				45

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	140
Bombay Steam	71-4
Bombay Tram Co., Ord.	95
Bundi Cement	7
Indian Cement	26-4
Central India Mining	25-8
Katni Cement Ord.	40
Shivrajpur	45-4
Tata Hydro	895 887-8 888-12 8728
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	11-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	43-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Rs.	a.
3½	per cent. Rupee Paper	70	5
4	per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36..	87	
5	per cent. War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95	12
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	100	3
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	100	5
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103	0
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	105	12
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101	5
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102	2
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104	8
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	104	14
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105	8
6½	per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	110	0
4	per cent. Port Trust due 1974 ..	74	8
4	per cent. Municipal due 1974 ..	75	0
4	per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	74	8
6	per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 ..	101	8
6	per cent. Municipal due 1954 ..	102	8

Market very firm. All Securities in demand. Sellers reserved 6 1/2 per cent. B. D. Loan demand unsatisfied Scrip Scarce. 3 1/2 per cent0 paper firmer. Bank Rate is 5 per cent since the 18th instant. Call money is 3 3/4 per cent. Deposits for 1 to 6 months at 4 per cent. Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

41

	Rs
1st Prize	150/-
2nd ,,	75/-
3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
Total ..	300/-

26 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

Renewed Youth

The hundred year old tree gets new foliage and a new lease of life year after year. Nature provides the elements for this renewal of vigorous, useful life. Modern scientific research has now discovered the particular cells which confer this wonderful renewal, and they are provided in concentrated form in the preparation known to doctors under the name

RADIOSAN

Exhaustive tests have shown that just as the cells renew the life of the tree so, when taken by human beings, do they renew human vitality.

RADIOSAN rapidly purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens brain, nerves and muscles; rids the system of impurities by a natural method, which incurs no purging and leads to such a general feeling of well being, and such an appearance of abounding good health as to confer upon the user of this wonderful reconstructive an

IMPRESSIVE PERSONALITY

By its purifying and strengthening influence RADIOSAN combats disease and is the ideal preparation for all who suffer from

NEURASTHENIA	ANÆMIA	PROSTRATION
NERVOUS DEBILITY	LOST VITALITY	MENTAL FATIGUE
BRAIN FAG	DEPRESSION	JAGGED NERVES
OVERWORK	MALNUTRITION	POOR BLOOD

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment, and the large package a full course of 50 days' treatment—obtainable from most chemists in Bombay.

Radiosan

THE GREAT REJUVENATOR

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LOKMANYA MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Considerable correspondence is at present going on in the weal press regarding the question of erection of a Tilak memorial at Chaupati which has its origin in the Government decision of erecting an enclosure around the cremation ground atthe instance of the Bombay Corporation. The correspondents are evidently mixing up things, as the question of a public memorial is quite distinct from the question of enclosure of the place! and if the correspondents are expecting the stoppage of the enclosure work in anticipation of getting the Government sanction for the proposed big memorial, I think it is quite a wrong move!

The letters that have appeared convey an idea as if the movers of the original proposition for the enclosure hav absolutely no desire or anxiety for a memorial! But it is far from it. The mover of that proposition, that is, the writer of this letter is much more anxious than anybody else, to have a suitable memorial erected if possible and as early as possible, but in his opinion the protection of the actual cremation spot was the only best thing possible under the circumstances, and even the readers will endorse the opinion if they knew a bit of previous history of the questions!

The sands of Chaupati, as is well-known, were allowed for the cremation purpose on request of the various leaders, on the express understanding that that instance would not be made a precedent nor would any further demand be made for memorial or anything of the kind! As such no possibility could be expected of a sanction for the said memorial scheme, in a short space of time of five years, from the death of Lokamanya. Preservation of the sacred cremation ground was the only possible thing at the time and in order to achieve this object the writer gave a notice of motion in the Corporation which opposed in the April Agenda. This motion was subsequently passed in the Corporation on the 15th May, and a letter of request was accordingly forwarded by the President to the Governor to the above effect. Nothing having perceptibly happened about it for over 3 months, I became anxious about it; and gave another notice of motion reminding the Government of same in the October agenda. Curiously enough, before the item reached the discussion on the 22nd October, there came a letter from the Government dated the 21st idem accepting the Corporation suggestion about the enclosure, under Government Resolution dated the 13th idem. The Corporation was pleased to see this result and expected the Government to commence the work soon after, but after about three months interval, the Corporation again received a Government letter in February 1925 informing that the estimate for the work amounted to Rs. 606 and the work would be commenced as soon as a cheque for the amount was received from the Corporation. This is the first time when the Corporation knew about its position as regards the payment of the expenditure thereon. The cheque was subsequently handed to the Government and the writer in order to get the work competed before the end of July went to the P. W. D. office, got the cremation site fixed in the presence of Dr. Sathaye, Mr. and Mrs. Gokhale, and other leaders, and in consultation with the old plans, and the actual construction work is now well in progress.

I would assure Mr. Silam and all his friends that if they are really serious about th mmorial they should start the agitation about it in the right direction, and endeavour to obtain the sanction of the Government for same by way of deputation or any other means possible. The writer will be one with them in such attempts but on no account it is possible to get the memorial work finished before the July end, and it is therefore unwise to try to stop the enclosure work in the false anticipation of the sanction for the memorial and if that is the underlying anxious about a loss of such a patry amount of Rs. 606 is but patry and immaterial before a big memorial, and so none need be anxious about the loss of such a pary amount if the big memorial work is possible. I would therefore sincerely hope that Mr. Silam and his friends will be successful in obtaining a sanction for the memorial, and in collecting a huge amount for the adequate memorial of the Lokamanya, in as short a time as possible, but till then I further hope that Mr. Silam and his friends will be pleased to see that the sacred cremation ground is protected by an enclosure and that a permanent remembrance and a meeting place has been created thereby to further up the memorial question in one course.—Yours, etc.

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE,
Dadar, June 7

'AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Kalidas' letter of explanation. Unlike him, however, I am not surprised at it; for Mr. Kalidas would not be Mr. Kalidas if he did not see in a simple mistake—if mistake it was—a "motive". All the same, I will not imitate him and say pontifically that Mr. Kalidas is wrong; for the fact whether it is he or I who am right could only have been proved if Mr. Bhagwat's case had not been postponed and the matter had come to actual voting. Fortunately or unfortunately, I am denied that test and hence I have no alternative but to rest content with reminding Mr. Kalidas of the fact that more than one influences were working in connection with that case and that in this miserable little world of ours one is not always susceptible to one influence—and that, of the Party.—Yours, etc.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

COOCH BEHAR DIVORCE.

JUDGMENT.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

At the High Court to-day, Mr Justice Gregory delivered a lengthy judgment in the suit brought by Princess Isharani Nirupama Devi for dissolution of marriage from her husband Prince Victor Nityendra Narain of Cooch Behar on grounds of adultery and cruelty. In dealing with the question of jurisdiction, His Lordship said the respondent took objection to the jurisdiction of this Court to entertain the petition on the ground that he was not a British subject nor a domicile in British India. The respondent also denied that he was residing within the appellate jurisdiction of the Court, when the petition was presented and so the petition could not be entertained. The objection that this Court had no jurisdiction was founded on the authority of the case of Keyes versus Keyes. In that case the president of the Court of Divorce held that courts in India had no jurisdiction to decree dissolution of a marriage between parties not domiciled in India. That ruling had occasioned a conflict of judicial opinion in India. His Lordship did not regard it as deciding that the Indian Divorce Act did not confer the jurisdiction stated on courts in India or that Indian decrees were invalid in India. His Lordship regarded the decision in that case that Indian courts had no jurisdiction to be based on the view that the Indian Councils Act 1861 did not warrant the making of a law empowering Courts in India to decree dissolution of a marriage in cases where parties were not domiciled within their jurisdiction. His Lordship next said the contention of the respondent was that he had a foreign domicile and therefore the Indian Divorce Act did not apply to him for purposes of divorce. Two broad questions raised in this case were firstly whether the Indian Divorce Act conferred jurisdiction to courts in India to make decrees of dissolution in cases where parties were not domiciled in India and secondly if so whether Act was to that extent ultra vires of Indian Council Act. His Lordship said that his construction of the Indian Divorce Act led him to the conclusion that residence was the basis of jurisdiction and that all Christian persons residing in India stood on a common ground in relation to that jurisdiction. In His Lordship's opinion Section seven did not qualify or affect that jurisdiction but it provided that Courts in India must be guided by law and practices of Courts in England consistently with and subject to their own jurisdiction. In His Lordship's opinion the Indian Divorce Act empowered Courts in India to make decrees of dissolution of marriage though parties might not be domiciled in India. His Lordship came to the conclusion that jurisdiction conferred by Indian Divorce Act on courts in India to make decrees of dissolution of marriage on basis of residence was not restricted to cases of persons domiciled in India and that this jurisdiction was not beyond authority given by Indian Councils Act 1861 and His Lordship found himself unable to follow decision in cases of Keyes versus Keyes. His Lordship thought that as their decrees were valid and operative within British India, courts were bound to exercise their jurisdiction if conditions and requirements rescribed by Indian Divorce Act were satisfied.

After referring to evidence on jurisdiction His Lordship said residence in Calcutta was put forward to question the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the petition. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the respondent lived most of his time in Calcutta because he found it the most convenient place for his necessities and tastes. His Lordship held that conditions for residence contained in Indian Divorce Act were satisfied in this case and that the court had jurisdiction to entertain this petition. Dealing with the petition itself His Lordship said evidence as regards adultery had not been challengd and that the charge was proved. Evidence as regards cruelty had been given by the petitioner and her mother. His Lordship observed that though incidents relating to charge of neglect and cruelty were few, evidence showed that conduct of respondent which was complained of was long sustained and was the cause of petitioner's breaking down in health. So both the charges on which the petition was founded had been established. The petitioner was entitled to a decree nisi dissolving her marriage with the respondent. There would be a decree accordingly and respondent must pay peetitioner's costs. Respondent was to have custody of children of marriage but they were to be allowed to stay with mother for six weeks every winter season. As regards alimony with consent of both parties it was fixed at Rs. 400 a month.—A. P.

QUESTION OF PUNITIVE POLICE AT GOOTY.

GOOTY, June 23.

More tales of terror were placed before the Special Commissioner inquiring into the punitive police question at Gooty. Mr. F. A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Police, Madras, stated his experience as Deputy Inspector-General of Police within whose jurisdiction came the troubled area and supported the retention of the punitive police.

Mr. H. C. Nettlefield, giving evidence next, said while he was District Superintendent of Police he received frequent petitions from both sections, each fearing violence at the hands of the other. Stories of bomb making were current in the district but witness could not get at any direct evidence of this though a large number of unlicenced guns were going about in the area.

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MYSORE COUNCIL.

MANAGEMENT OF MYSORE RAILWAYS.

BANGALORE, June 24.

At to-day's meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council, the Government accepted the following resolutions:—

This Council recommends to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore that speedy steps be taken to restore and improve both the major and minor tanks, taking in each year as many tanks as possible in each district in order to improve the condition of raiyats from whom wet assessment is being regularly collected though the raiyats do not get any crop from the lands situated under tanks.

(2) This Council recommends to the Government that the policy laid down by the Government regarding the management of the Mysor Railways be kept in view by appointing competent local talent to all appointments of trust and responsibility.

(3) This council recommends to the Government that early steps be taken to introduce into Mysore legislation on the lines of the workmen's Compensation Act of British India.—A. P.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN POONA MUNICIPALITY.

A special meeting of the Poona City Municipality will be held at the Municipal Hall at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) when among other things the question of the alleged defalcations in the Municipal Drainage Department will be considered, along with the reports of the Auditor, the Chief Officer, and the Chairman Managing Committee, which have been already printed and circulated to the Councillors.

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KATHIAWAR LETTER.

ORTHODOXY & UNTOUCHABILITY

RANA OF PORBUNDER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 20.

The stalwarts of the Vaishnava orthodoxy in Bhavnagar, aided and supported from outside by certain self-elected 'Defenders of Faith', created a great storm in favour of perpetuating the cruel system of untouchability to the extent of segregating themselves from the touch of the suppressed classes by compelling the latter to occupy a special separate block in the pandal at the time of the last session of the Kathiawar Political Conference. The organisers the Conference, fully conscious of the rights and privileges of the down-trodden classe in all public functions, merely set apart block in the pandal for those who desired to be free from all possibility of pollution by an indiscriminate intermingling with their fellow human beings. A few persons who sincerely believed in the doctrine of untouchability took part in the proceedings of the Conference seated in the separate block while those others who were merely dancing to the tune of a certain set of persons wh were out for self-seeking and self-glory scru pulously abstained even after this reasonable concession from the proper authorities.

The sad tale does not end at that. few individuals were persecuted by thei communities for taking part in the Conference that was tabooed by their worthy selves. Some of them have been fined. others practically ostracised. As few offshoots have also sprung up from this main issue. One Khushalbhai Mashrani, as unknown Lohana gentleman, publicly insulted Mrs. Moughibaben P. Thakker, a respected lady belonging to a family of bold social reformers, while she was returning from the Vaishnava temple of Shri Chhabilajee. He poured out filthy vocabulary on Mrs. Thakker for the alleged offence of her holding strong anti-untouchability views and for acting up to her belief with a rare courage of convictions. Mrs. Thakker answered this man with a dignified silence. The friends of the lady could not swallow this insult lying down and they advised her to institute libel proceedings against the man. The case was filed against him. The gentleman, in return, filed a similar suit against this respectable lady. Not content with this Mr. Masrani wrote an article in his communal paper in which he bestowed a filthy epithet on Mr. Kapilray Thakker, son of Mrs. Thakker, for the services that he had the temrity to render to the cause of the suppessed classes. The Public of Bhavnagar were watching with keen interest those events as they were happening and they were looking forward to the proceedings of the Court which promised something like a mild sensation. But this was not to be. They were deprived of the treat, and all of a sudden people heard that the cases were amicably settled. It transpires that the gentleman and his party were not satisfied with the result of the procedings. They had been compelled to eat the humble pie and had to satisfy the other party by tendering a written apology. Under the stress of the circumstances they agreed to this and fully apologised, but a report was spread in the town that there was no case of apology and that the family of Mr. Thakker had to defray the cost of the legal proceedings. This was utterly false and consequently Mr. Thakker is going to issue a true version of the case.

TEMPLE-ENTRY AND THE DARSHAN

The above incident has given prominence to another important issue. Extreme devotees of the cult of Shri Vallabha have raised the issue whether the Vaishnava reformers, who do not purify themselves by a plunge in water after coming into contact with a member of the fallen caste, ought to have free access to the sacred precincts of Lord Krishna. They yearned for an order of prohibition against such misguided lot of people. Mr. Vasantram Shastree ran down to Bhavnagar to investigate the matter personally at the instance of the Maharaj of Kamavan. The Shastreejee visited the place, made enquiries, the nature of which is unknown as it is understood that he had not thought fit to take any reformer whose conduct was in question into his confidence, and returned the same evening. Some days elapsed without any development, but now there is a sudden explosion. A handbill, which remains unsigned regretting the absence of a bold responsible authority of the temple to shoulder the burden of the new ukase, has been widely distributed in the temples:—It lays down in the name of the Vaishnav Maharaj of Kamavan the salutary rule that those who intentionally touch any member of the depressed classes and do not undergo a purifying bath should not enter that part of the temple where others are admitted, but should only stand outside in the chawk where people suffering from a fresh bereavement of a family member are consigned under the segregation rules ordained by the shastras. It is not given out who is to manage this new organisation, how these unregenerate reformers are to be weeded out and under what authority they are to be compelled to conform to the rules. It is also not known what steps the author or authors of this famous handbill intend to take if the unruly reformers ignore the injunction issued against them by the Court of His Holiness and resort to a manly stand that the Darshan of God in a place maintained by their fraternity, including themselves and their ancestors could not be made a monopoly of a class. It will be interesting to see what dire consequences such a bold challenge entails.

REFORMATION MOVEMENT IN THE WARRIOR CLASS.

More than a year has passed by since the occasion Rajputs of Gujerat and Kathiawar collected in thousnds in their conference at Varty gave promise of a raging and tearing propaganda in favour of a purification movement in their community. The most impressive scene of an earnest band of Rajput leaders and followers, swearing at the altar of holy fire, in the name of God, rligion and their sword, not to touch a drop of wine, not to ill-treat the unhappy widows of their family not to allow even a Vigha of their cultivable land to remain fallow and so forth had indelibly fixed into the minds of those who were its fortunate witnesses the conviction that the day was undoubtedly dawning for the uplift of this fallen community, and that the message of Vartej would spread far and wide with the earnestness and determination of the young reformers and like the torents of an on-rushing river sweep away all the impurities that have struck to this once glorious community and which has rendered it practically a clog to the wheel of progress. Instead of making it a liver to hasten the onward march of the sister communities to national progress, unfortunately for the fallen community the waves of enthusiasm seem to have subsided, and the short though important programme adopted at Varty remains scarcely touched. The leaders of the movement are wise and determined. Why do they lack the requisite energy and why have they slackened their pace. Unemployment, idleness and addiction are eating away the vitals of this important limb of the national estate, and no time is to be lost in arresting the downward speed of the unlucky community. Their political grievances are innumerable and some of the states of Kathiawar are thriving at their expense in their policy of greed and rapacity. Education is almost non-existent, and the shivering effects of penury and heavy indebtedness are shapping the strength and vitality of the body that was once both robust and alert. The Executive Committee must be roused up from the stupor in which it has fallen, and a thoroughgoing propaganda as well as an organisation of their central samaj ought to be promptly undertaken.

THE RULER OF PORBUNDER

The young Rana of Porbunder has left the shores of India for a trip to England. One does not know what takes so many of our crowned heads away from their fields of work and duty at almost prohibitive expenses. The treasury of Porbunder is not full, and the Diwan Saheb was reported to be musing over the best means of replenshing the empty coffers of the state. In such a contigency one wonders what leads the Ranasaheb to undertake this expensive journey the cost of which will be hard to meet unless by exceptional measures which are sure to tarnish the fair name of the young Rana. The Jansaheb and the heir-apparent of Limbdi are already there to welcome the new arrival. The subjects of Porbunder, the famous Mers and other peasant communities, are groaning under heavy debts and suffering from the petty oppression of the smaller officers of the state. This needs a prompt consideration and an early redress. The development of the material and moral resources of the state is also loudly crying for a proper handling. Is it to be understood that His Highness has little or no liking for these activities for the well being of the people entrusted to his care? The people in Kathiawar have entertained many good feelings for the young Prince of Porbunder and they are all waiting for a practical proof of the sympathy and zeal for popular welfare that he is reported to have evinced on many an

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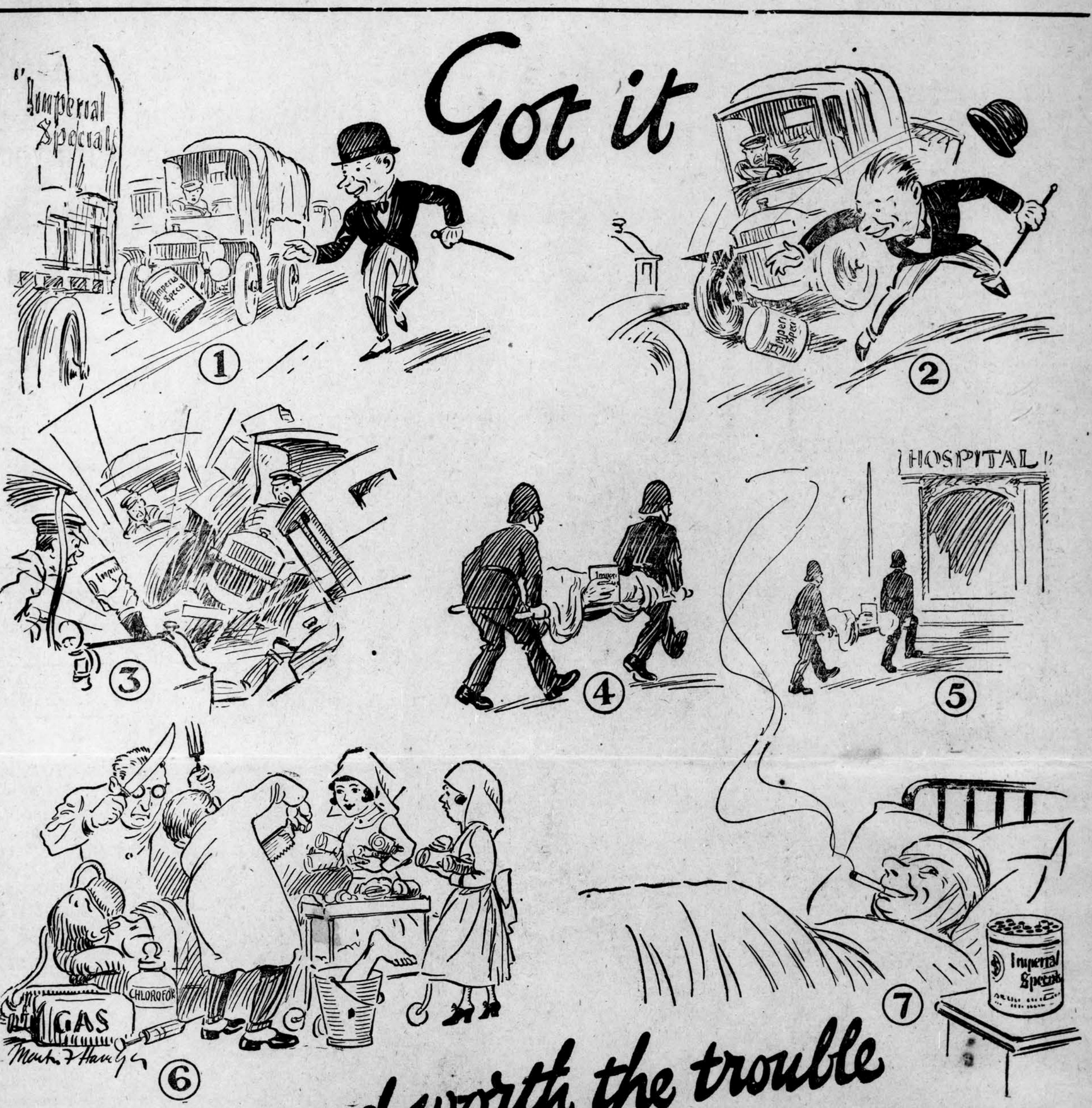

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